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LAST EDITION

NEUTRAL SHIPPING LYING IDLE CALLED HELP TO GERMANY

Lord Robert Cecil Says That
Allies Feel It Unjust That
Dutch Ships Should Use Har-
bors but Refuse Cargo Space

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—In
an interview on the Dutch shipping
situation, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister

Blockade, said the Allies felt it
unjust that Dutch ships should con-
tinue to use "four harbor facilities"

to refuse the benefit of their cargo
space when the whole effort of the
Allies was to reduce cargo space to
the lowest possible point by legal
means. The provisional agree-
ment arrived at last January was sub-
ject to the Dutch Government's as-
sent, but in the present circumstances
the indefinite withholding of assent
was equivalent to refusal.

After waiting nine weeks the Allies
were bound to inform the Dutch Gov-
ernment that the first proposals were
no longer suitable in the present sit-
uation. In January it was not unrea-
sonable that Dutch ships should be
used only outside the so-called danger
zone, because it gave an opportunity
to make such an adjustment in the
Dutch shipping as would make it pos-
sible to use Dutch shipping to advan-
tage. The lapse of time, however, has
made that very different and now
the Allies are not disposed to make
an agreement for the use of Dutch
shipping which will exclude that zone.

On the other hand, anxious that no
private Dutch interests should suffer,
they will agree that the full rate of
freight should be given for the use of
ships and if any ships should be
lost by hostile action in the danger
zone then at the end of the war the
ships shall be replaced, unless the
owner prefers to be paid for it there-
after.

The American Government, more-
over, have also undertaken to meet
the more pressing Dutch require-
ments for grain. The Allies only
want to see that shipping which might
be of use to the world at large was
merely laid up idle. All nations
should combine to oppose the Ger-
man attempt to starve the world, for
the German war was directed against
the whole trade of the world with a
view to putting pressure upon their
enemies.

The allied action certainly did not
suffer by comparison with the German
action regarding Dutch shipping.
Which the Germans had ruthlessly
sunk without compensation, despite
the fact that for neutrals to have their
ships idle in allied ports was in prac-
tice, Lord Robert reiterated, to assist
the German plan of campaign and it
was the Allies' duty to get these ships
back to the world trade by agreement
if possible and if not by the exercise of
their legal rights.

Lord Robert estimated the Dutch
shipping in question at about 400,000
tons dead weight in American har-
bors and 200,000 to 300,000 tons in
other harbors. In conclusion, Lord
Robert emphasized the fact that there
was no intention to penalize the
Dutch and said that the Allies were
well prepared to go into all other
questions involved with a view to
reaching an understanding.

Holland Ready to Yield

General Concessions to Germany May
Be Contemplated

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On the eve of
the shipping being taken over by
the British and the United States,
Holland is evidently prepared to make
voluntary agreement to that pur-
pose, even agreeing that requisitioned
ships should be paid for.

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Meanwhile the War Minister, Senor
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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Bombing Increases

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—British
bombing increases, three hangars of
St. Quentin being burned or
damaged.

German Aerial Report

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
Twenty-two Entente aeroplanes were
brought down by the Germans on Sun-
day on the Franco-Belgian front, Ger-
man army headquarters announced
today.

French airmen, the statement de-
(Continued on page four, column three)

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The vote of the
Federal Relations Committee of the
Legislature on the national prohibi-
tion issue was unexpectedly held up
this morning by the absence of two
committeemen, and after sitting
more than an hour, adjournment was
taken until afternoon, when the dry
declared every effort would be made
to bring about a decisive vote. Rep-
resentatives Quigley of Chelsea and
McKinney of Brighton were the ab-
sentees, and all attempts to get into
communication with them were fruit-
less at the morning session.

The significance of these absences
was a question being studied by the
drys when the committee disbanded. It
was recalled that Mr. Quigley had,
along with the drys, urged that the
vote in committee be taken last week.
Senator Hastings of North Adams was
one member who sought to have the
matter go over until today.

A vote of 5 to 4, which can hardly
be considered a conclusive test on the
main question, resulted in adjourn-
ment until afternoon. Those oppos-
ing adjournment were Senator Hastings,
Representatives Underhill of Somer-
ville, Bowser of Wakefield, Richards of
Malden. Favoring adjournment were
Senators Nichols of Boston, Buckley of
Chicopee, Representatives Achin of
Lowell, French of Somerville and
O'Connor of Boston. Mr. French, how-
ever, is considered one of the drys.

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constitutional methods may be some-
what easier.

Meanwhile the War Minister, Senor
La Cierva, has been relentlessly press-
ing his own position and has published
the much-debated army reforms as a
royal decree.

It is again stated that the military
juntas are to be dissolved; and that
though the juntas as known at pres-
ent are to withdraw, special juntas
for the infantry and the artillery arms
will remain and deal with matters af-
fecting their own sections.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MAJ. T. F. SULLIVAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Mayor Peters Also Names J. J.
O'Callaghan and

NONE ON FURLOUGH
A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT—Three thousand Canadian veterans of the war disembarked here today from three ocean liners. Four hundred of these men sailed from Canada with the first contingent in 1914, and many of them have been nearly three years on the battle front. They are all married and have been given three months' furlough.

The Kerensky embassy statement today was as follows:

"In these days of supreme trial for our country, we reaffirm our deep conviction that the people of Russia cannot accept as a definite solution of their struggle for liberty, this settlement of violence brought forth by conquest, anarchy and despair. The present turn of events, this most bitter

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that the demobilization of three of the oldest Land-sturm levies serving with the Austrian forces, will begin immediately, and will be completed by May, October, and December respectively.

PARIS, France (Monday) — The Archbishop of Rheims has issued a vigorous protest, countersigned by the general commanding Rheims, against a German communiqué of March 11 to the effect that a French optical post had been at work on the cathedral.

"'Oh,' sez the Cap'n larfing like, 'at's Ginger, 'e don't want no 'em—ain't no use for 'em 'e sez. 'E ain't got no relatives neither, as far as I know.'"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—A Counsel of Federation, acting for the Protestant churches in France, has unanimously sent a firm refusal to an appeal signed by the Archbishop of Upsala, the Bishop of Christiania and the Bishop of Zealand in Denmark, proposing an international conference of neutrals and belligerents.

TRADE COMMISSION CHARGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaint was issued by the Federal Trade Commission today against the Chicago Photo-Engravers' Club, charging unfair methods of competition.

\$7.50 \$8.75

WASHINGTON STREET

etc blouse in light
soldier blue with
fluted ruffles, \$8.75.
(Ellene's—mail orders
filled—54th Ave.)

AT SUMMER—BOSTON

THE BOLO PASHA TRIAL IN PARIS

Case Is Regarded as the Foundation Inquiry in a Series and as a Consequence was Worked Out in Most Elaborate Detail

The following fuller details of the trial of Bolo Pasha in Paris, written before the court reached its findings convicting him of treason, will be read with interest in view of the connection of the trial with other cases of a like nature which have still to be dealt with.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—This amazing Bolo Pasha case has seemed little enough like a great trial, such as great trials are conceived. To some it did not seem to be well managed from the legal and political point of view of the prosecution. It appeared as if all the world who knew anything about Bolo, even the most trifling things, were to be called to bear witness of what they knew; and critics who thought of the war and treason were inclined to ask the reason for all the preliminary examinations before the great trial got under way. In the procession of persons who passed on to the stage, gave their reminiscences, answered the inquiries of Lieutenant Mornet, showed and passed out again, were persons of so many different varieties and interests, that there seemed to be reminders of the open-air pageants in vogue some years ago, in which all the types of the people of a period were presented, displaying to the best of the spectacular ability of the stage manager the fine life of the time, brightened up to the fullest extent for the purposes of the show. But the smile falls in the matter of beauty, for there is little beauty in this trial which shows only the lust for gold, and the insincerity of some of those who hold ruler-ship and authority over peoples, and so it is perhaps better likened to some morbid drama filmed for the "movies."

The prosecution at times, for all the vehemence of M. Mornet, seemed to stray so far from the point, that the spectators—the best that the French scene and simply wondered who the next witness might be, and what particular story of life and adventure he might have to tell for their delectation. One of the first to weary of the business was Bolo himself. At the beginning he was all alert, vivacious and aggressive; by the third or fourth day he conveyed the impression that he would prefer the snugness and tranquillity of the Santé prison to the coarse glare of this open court. Witnesses were brought forward who told of his manners and customs, of his schemes and intrigues, his movements in suspicious places, his questionable dealings, but the hard, cold fact of treason was not being driven home. Against this, however, what had to be considered, and perhaps was not, is that this is not the only trial of the pasha, but the production into full light of day of all that has been hidden and suspected among the many under-currents of political life in France, that is the cleaning out of the Augean stables, that no speck is too insignificant to be neglected by the broom, and that again, this is only the first trial of several, that they are all interwoven with each other, an odd thing here, fitting, perhaps, into another stray piece of some trial that is coming on, like the jig-saw picture puzzles whose individual pieces seem of such little consequence, but each of which is necessary to the whole.

This is the foundation trial of the series. Already the chief characters in the others have been brought upon the scene. We have seen the wheels within wheels, and the amazing complexity of all this unsavory business; and with the complexity and the extent and the prime consideration that we must regard this as the foundation trial, as the best excuse for the prosecution producing everything that they can think of.

When the court was ready, the judges, the officers, the commissaire, the advocates, and the witnesses were assembled, the first line in the drama was spoken with a proper impressiveness, and Colonel Voyer called out "Paltes entrez les accusés." And so Bolo was brought to his box by the guard. It was difficult for those who had not seen him and had not closely considered portraits of him, but had formed impressions of him, to believe that this was really Bolo. He was dapper, and sleek, most carefully and tastefully dressed in sober black, with impeccable white linen, collar with sharp, pointed corners, a striped necktie most exactly folded, and had the general manner and deportment, as it was said, of a cavalry officer. He was quite at his ease. Now and then he would smile in a manner of benign superiority upon those who, to their wonder, beheld here for the first time in their lives a man who was accused of treason. "Of intelligence avec l'ennemi," Bolo, so nonchalant, so tranquil, so much at ease and, as it seemed, so confident, seemed to imply all the time a sentiment on his part that this business was perhaps interesting in its way, but somewhat stupid after all. How was it, he said, to accomplish the mission he had engaged upon. "Some days ago," Bolo remarked, "an influential member of the Council said to me that this was not a trial to prove treason against Bolo." "Familiar!" it does not exist. You know that very well, M. Mornet. Is it treason to have subsidized the left bank of the Rhine? Is it treason to have allowed Hamberg to wrest Le Journal from the Germans?" So the case went on in the early stages. Bolo dismissed the accusation. He was no humiliating defender of himself. Never for a moment was he embarrassed for

a reply. The President, the public prosecutor, with dexterity and deep intention framed their questions, and they had scarcely left their lips than Bolo gave out his unhesitating reply, his explanation, always with confidence and circumstance. It was clear that he was going to be a most difficult man to catch napping; he had studied all the possibilities and contingencies from the prosecutor's point of view and was ready for any form of attack upon him. By his mental agility, his nonchalance, and his rapid perception, one came to understand how it was that Bolo, whatever might be the rights and wrongs of it, had carried on such a business in the world of high politics.

As in the case of Bolo, the impressions formed by the public of Lieutenant Mornet, the Government commissaire, the public prosecutor was quite different from the reality. A keen and clever lawyer is this man, sharp as a needle, bristling with menaces for his adversary, but being lieutenant—and one who has done some sound military duty one might imagine him as a younger man with an officer's smartness and signs of the open life of the field upon him, instead of which Bolo, indeed, has the more military appearance. M. Mornet's uniform, which he has worn naturally, properly, and necessarily on this occasion, is worn and soiled. Early in the proceedings M. Mornet found it necessary to indicate to Bolo that he should regard him in a less familiar way. "Monsieur Mornet," Bolo would murmur with a pleasant kind of coo, but M. Mornet reminded him coldly and abruptly that they were not old familiar friends, and their acquaintance was but just begun.

REPRESSION OF MUTINY AT LAMIA

The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following official communication relative to the repression of the recent mutiny at Lamia:

ATHENS, Greece.—The incidents attendant upon the repression of the recent mutiny at Lamia, in the district of Thebes, have revealed the "defeatist" plan and the treachery of those whose object was the hindrance of the mobilization. The Government, besides taking the necessary repressive measures, is determined to act with the greatest rigor. It has proceeded, both in the capital and in the provinces, to the deportation of persons suspected of a "defeatist" propaganda. Extraordinary councils of war are sitting at Lamia and at Thebes, and martial law is being applied stringently.

These crimes against the nation have provoked general indignation, and the Government can rely upon a patriotic reaction of the country. Several politicians of the opposition as well as generals of the old régime have published declarations holding up this anti-national movement to public execration.

A monster meeting was held here at which the people of Athens and the Piræus manifested their patriotic sentiments, called for exemplary severity on the part of the Government, proclaimed their attachment to the national policy with cries of "On with the war," "On with the mobilization!" Mr. Repoulis, Minister of the Interior, made a magnificent speech, breathing the highest patriotic and moral inspiration. After the meeting the crowd marched past the allied legations manifesting their solidarity with the Allied Powers. The foreign ministers were greatly impressed by this magnificent exhibition of national feeling. We are only confronted with the same malady as that from which all the allied countries, in lesser or greater degree, have also suffered; but the Royal Government, strong in the support of the nation, will succeed in stamping out the evil both rapidly and completely, thus enabling Greece to fulfill her destiny.

SPAIN AND GERMANY AND U-BOAT QUESTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Acute as have been many crises in the past, the situation of Spain in the international sense, as was mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, could not possibly be more tense than at this moment, for the simple reason that it is realized everywhere now, that Spain must either agree to suffer every further injury from Germany, without further complaint, or at once break off relations and openly side with the Allies. Everybody admits that the policy of temporizing cannot continue in view of the fact that it is quite clear Germany has decided to sink everything Spanish wherever she can find it. At the moment of writing, with the country in the hottest state of indignation against the sinking of the Giralda and with the intimation just received that the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has handed the strong note of protest to the German Government, a similar note of protest in regard to the sinking of the Duca di Genova is being prepared, and two other notes upon the torpedoing of the Sebastian and the Cefirino are decided upon. There is thus a continual procession of notes from Madrid to Berlin, about 50 of which have been sent since the war began, and the majority of these have been completely ignored.

It is being freely remarked that if humiliation is to go any further Spain must come to a clear understanding with herself about her international position and dignity in the future. The news of the sinking of the Sebastian, the Duca di Genova, and the Cefirino, comes in quick succession. The Duca di Genova, an Italian ship of nearly 8000 tons, was torpedoed within a mile of the Spanish coast, and the submarine operated from the landward side. The Italian Government has addressed a note to Madrid which, while couched in the most friendly terms and asking for information, plainly implies the very seri-

ous view that is taken of this matter and of Spanish obligations. The Italian Ambassador, the Marquis de Riparbelli, has had long conversations with the Premier, Señor García Prieto, upon the subject. The case of the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Cefirino, of Barcelona, 3647 tons, is peculiarly aggravating. She was proceeding from Bilbao to Manila with a general cargo and had on board a consignment of salt for their four boats, and the submarine crew went with them, all landing at Orchillo on the island of Llanero. Here the German crew visited the Mayor and demanded that two Germans who, they said, were on the island, should be given up to them, and on the Mayor assuring them that they were not there they took him and another official on board the submarine as hostages while they made inquiries. Subsequently they discovered that the missing Germans were at Tenerife, and then the Mayor and his friend were put on shore again and the submarine departed.

All the newspapers except the Germanophile organs refer to these outrages in the strongest possible terms, all restraint being cast aside. It is notable that La Epoca, the most moderate of the Madrid newspapers and the most authoritative, is one of the most violent in its denunciation. The pro-Allies journal El Sol makes a remarkable statement. It says that the Premier knows perfectly well that every Spanish ship that is sunk is indicated in advance to the German submarines from Madrid, and that it is from Madrid that orders are sent to all the sinister centers of German activity that exist in Spanish ports.

At a long sitting of the Cabinet the whole subject has been considered. It was decided to make war risk insurance compulsory on the part of all crews of Spanish ships and merchant vessels, and also to devise the object of defining limits for coastal traffic. It has been decided to requisition Spanish ships to bring cargoes of coal from England. Meanwhile a public demand is being set up for the publication of the notes that the Government is sending to Germany. El País, the Republican journal, says that this is necessary to calm the national anxiety, remarking that such notes belong to the country in whose name they are sent.

DETAILS GIVEN OF NORWEGIAN BUDGET

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian national budget for the coming year proposed by the Government amounts to 382,000,000 kroner, including 55,500,000 in the shape of extraordinary grants. This represents an increase of 72,000,000 gross and 31,000,000 net compared with the previous year. The reason for this difference between gross and net is undoubtedly largely to be found in the enormous increase in the cost of fuel, and so forth, for the state railways and other services, which is only partly counterbalanced by increased fares and rates. The ordinary net expenses of the Government have been doubled in the course of five years.

This, however, does not give a correct picture of the expenditure, because the expenses for the Neutrality Guard, so far amounting to 111,000,000, are not included in the national budget, but have been taken from loan funds. The same is the case with 99,000,000 kroner advanced to the Food Commission for purchasing supplies for the population. Further advances of 23,000,000 kroner have been made to the state railways for the purchase of fuel, and it is doubtful whether much of this will be repaid, as the budget for the state railways estimates a loss of 3,500,000 kroner under present conditions.

The result is that the so-called cash reserve is in debt to the extent of 118,000,000 kroner, but if the Food Commission can sell the goods for which they have received advances of 99,000,000 without loss, the so-called cash balance should almost regain its equilibrium.

The excess profits tax has produced during three years 250,000,000 of which 205,000,000 was received in 1916—and the yield from the special tonnage tax has aggregated nearly 26,000,000. The national debt has increased during 1917 by 78,000,000 kroner. The reason is that nearly 200,000,000 kroner have been used for mitigating the stressful times which the masses of the population have been experiencing. This expenditure is quite apart from the budget of the Food Commission.

The extraordinary budget of 59,500,000 includes 19,500,000 kroner for railway construction, 6,300,000 kroner for additions to the telegraph and telephone lines, 4,300,000 kroner for the construction of water-power stations, 27,000,000 kroner for grants for increasing the grain and potato areas.

BUST OF OBERDAN UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The ceremony of unveiling the bust erected on the Pincio in honor of the patriotic native of Trieste, Oberdan, who was taken prisoner and executed by the Austrians, was made the occasion for an imposing patriotic manifestation. A large procession consisting of representatives of the army and navy, the allied forces, senators and deputies belonging to the Group of National Defense, representatives of the communal and provincial authorities and numerous patriotic associations with their banners set out from the Piazza Venezia and made their way down the Corso, which was gayly decked with flags in honor of the occasion, to the Pincio. After a patriotic speech had been made commemorating Oberdan's devotion to Italy, the flag of Trieste with which the bust had been covered was removed amid cries of "Viva Oberdan!" and "Trieste for the Italians!"

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN STRIKE MOVEMENT

Dr. Leo Lederer Deals With Internal Aspects of Subject and Its Effect on Czech Issue—Socialist Party's Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—While the Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna correspondent dealt chiefly with the bearing of the Austro-Hungarian strike movement on German-Austrian relations, Dr. Leo Lederer, the Berliner Tageblatt's special correspondent in Vienna, devoted the greater part of his dispatches to his paper to the internal aspects of the matter, and his account of its bearing on the Czech national movement in particular, and of the position within the ranks of the Socialist Party in the Dual Monarchy is of especial interest.

To begin with, in a dispatch dated Jan. 17, Dr. Lederer confirmed the report that the immediate cause of the outbreak was the reduction of the flour ration, but added that the Socialist leaders and the trade union representatives themselves were convinced that the Government had been compelled to take that step if the population was not later to be exposed to still greater privations, and that it was for that reason that the Socialist Party placed political demands in the forefront in their manifesto to the masses. Herr Renner, he wrote, has explained to me that in this way it has "rendered concrete" the "konkretisierte" movement among the masses. The pressure that is there with put upon the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk may perhaps be felt to be undesirable by the German and Austro-Hungarian peace delegates, but on the other hand the leaders of the Social Democratic Party have done the Government a service by this "Konkretisierung," in that they have made it possible for it to bring about a conclusion of the general strike.

The Government cannot satisfy the workers' hunger, because it does not possess the necessary foodstuffs. Had the workers confined themselves to the cry for bread, the Government would have been utterly helpless in face of the movement. Now it has an opportunity of ending it by fulfilling the political demands of the Socialists.

It was a question, however, Dr. Lederer continued, as to whether the leaders of the Socialist Party would themselves be able to control the masses, seeing that the strike movement was not originally organized by them, but was the work of various elements, some of them opposed to some extent to the party leaders. It is undeniable, for instance, he wrote, that the great mass of the young workers favors far more radical action than that which finds expression in the manifesto of the party executive. . . . In any case an agreement with the party leaders must be reached very quickly if the movement is not to slip out of their hands. A fighting down of the movement can scarcely enter into consideration. The reasons why that is so must be discussed. Developments in Vienna, the writer added, were being closely watched throughout the provinces, especially by the Czechs, who, he declared, were waiting to see how strong the movement in Vienna and lower Austria would prove before making use of the strike in the interest of their national demands. For all these reasons, he observed, people in Berlin also will do well to follow the movement with the greatest attention. It is possible that it will come to a standstill in the next few days, and that order will be restored; but in any event an extraordinarily delicate situation will remain of which account must be taken in Germany also.

Writing two days later, Dr. Lederer discussed in more detail the origins of the strike. From a consideration, he wrote, of the forces behind the movement, and of other conditions that will determine developments, it will be the easier to arrive at certain conclusions concerning the situation. The conflict between the broad masses of the working class and the leaders of the Social Democratic Party which stands revealed in the present rising has really existed for a long time. It found particularly marked expression in the last party congress, at which the party leaders only succeeded with difficulty in maintaining the outward unity of the party. Since then the size of those elements that were dissatisfied with the "opportunistic" leadership of the party has steadily increased under the influence of developments in Russia and the growing longing for peace. Even the speeches of Viktor Adler, the father of the Social Democratic Party in Austria, have often been accompanied at meetings by cries of "Speak Russian!" If the party leaders do not now want completely to lose touch with the masses they, too, must join in the radical movement to some extent for the present, in order not to be outrun, and to be able to exercise influence on developments again later on. These at least are the tactics that commend themselves for the moment to a section of the Socialist deputies. In a certain sense the present party leaders will be assisted in this by the fact that hitherto the radical Socialist elements have not possessed an organization and a concrete political program of their own. Confined within the united party organization they have so far neither possessed a press of their own, nor produced personalities capable of organizing and leading. Their intellectual leader may be said to be Otto Bauer, who recently returned from imprisonment in Russia, and who had attained great popularity among the younger generation of workers also, before the war, by his writings and activities in the service of the Social Democratic Party, and was known outside Austria by his work on "The Nationality Question and Social Democracy."

In close intellectual alliance with the Radical Socialists there also stand, said Dr. Lederer, Robert Dannenberg and Dr. Max Adler, who have energetically combated the policy of the party executive since the beginning of the war in Kampf, and partly in the Arbeiterzeitung also. So far, however, a personality round which the Radical Socialist (not to say social revolutionary) movement could crystallize has not emerged. Friedrich Adler, who seemed destined to be the leader of radical socialism in Austria, has become the saint of the radically inclined working class in Austria in consequence of his condemnation after the assassination of Count Stürgkh. (It is interesting that the rumor is already current among the workers that the Emperor has pardoned him.) In consequence the broad masses behind the strike movement have no program directed toward positive, definite aims. This lack of a leading personality and of a guiding program affords the Government, and with it the calmer elements in the Social Democratic Party, the hope that the movement may collapse of itself after a time, even if the efforts to end it should prove unsuccessful. The need of the hour, however, may give radical socialism in Austria leaders capable of organizing it.

In Budapest also, continued Dr. Lederer, the strike, which has been expressly associated with the movement in Austria in a proclamation issued by the strike leaders, did not emanate from the Social Democratic Party. There, too, the movement is the work of elements that are in opposition to the party leaders. The outbreak of the general strike was preceded by numerous arrests among the members of a revolutionary organization that called itself "The Council of Workers and Soldiers," and of the "Galilei Klub," an association of students. Thirty arrests in all were made. A large section of the strikers is in close touch with the Karolyi party, which has long been the real champion of the idea of radical franchise reform in Hungary. Even more emphatically than in Vienna the general strike in Budapest pursues political aims. The strikers are opposed to any cooperation with Count Tisza's Party of Work, and any postponement of franchise reform, and any watering-down of that reform by negotiations with the opposition led by Count Tisza. In Budapest, also, the leaders of the Social Democratic Party are endeavoring to end the strike.

So far, Dr. Lederer added, the strike had not spread to the provinces, and this led him to pass some interesting comment on the prospect of developments in both Hungary and Austria. Concerning the former, he observed: In estimating future developments, the fact must be taken into account that the agrarian sea by which the industrial island of Budapest is surrounded is extraordinarily large, and that an actual community of interests between Budapest and the open country does not exist. In Austria, he pointed out, the situation was more complex. If, he wrote, it is desired to gain an aperçu of future developments, a sharp distinction must be drawn on the one hand between Vienna and the rural districts in its neighborhood, and on the other between the German and the Slav provinces. For the development between town and country in Austria will not follow uniform lines. Vienna and its industrial surroundings might, in certain circumstances, constitute an island in the agrarian sea that more or less surrounds the capital. At the very least social revolutionary movements will not make their appearance in the country districts in the same strength from the outset as that with which they may set in among the industrial centers. On the whole the peasant in Austria is conservative, the gulf between town and country is fairly deep even where both are dominated by clerical influences, and agrarian-revolutionary ideas have been modified by certain reforms instituted by the agrarians during the last few years. Still greater distinctions would emerge were the movement to spread to Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. In Cracow alone, so far, disturbances and a certain amount of looting have occurred. There, too, the movement already bears a partly national character. Quite decidedly national, however, would the movement be in Bohemia, Moravia, and partly also in Silesia and Southern Styria, where the Czechs and the Southern Slavs. These leaders still preserve a waiting attitude, but would obviously decide upon the inauguration of a national movement so soon as the movement in Vienna showed itself sufficiently strong.

Writing again a week later, Dr. Lederer commented as follows on the conclusion of the strike: The rising in Vienna and Lower Austria is ended . . . but it cannot be said that the workers show satisfaction with the Government's concessions. . . . The communication to the workers informing the strikers of the result of the negotiations was issued at 7 in the morning, and called upon them at the same time to return to work. As I was already in the outer districts at that hour I had an opportunity of noting at first hand the

effect of this communication on the workers. Almost all of them expressed disapproval of the party leaders' communication, and those who considered the Government's concessions inadequate gave expression to their views. Their demands extended to an immediate, unconditional peace, and the promise of a democratization of the franchise made little impression on them. The most welcome announcement of all appeared to be that of the demilitarization of the war industries. . . . The discontent and hesitating distrust with which the workers have returned to the factories seems to render it at least doubtful whether the party leaders have now succeeded in acquiring control of the masses. . . . In these circumstances the radical wing of the Social Democratic Party has gained rather than lost by the strike. . . . Meanwhile Count Czernin's declarations also have effected but a temporary pacification, while there has been no sensible improvement in the food supply. Added to this it is to be noted that the desires of the masses are not directed toward a separate peace with Russia, but toward a general peace, and that characteristic of this is a manifesto issued by the radicals demanding clearly and briefly an unconditional peace.

BARON SONNINO'S FOREIGN POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Unità indulges in some very pointed comments on the strong support which the principal Giolittian newspaper, the Stampa, is now giving to Baron Sonnino's foreign policy. It begs him not to abandon the policy he has hitherto followed and to take a firm stand on the treaties with the Allies as they at present exist. As long as there was any prospect of a speedy military victory of the Entente over the Central Empires, the Stampa, so the Unità points out, opposed Baron Sonnino's policy. At the present time, when the military victory is not forthcoming and there is a need for an adaptation of that policy to the altered conditions, the Stampa hurries to Baron Sonnino's assistance and offers him its support so long as he remains firmly planted on his original program.

Such obstinacy, the Unità declares, would, as a matter of fact, serve to make the differences between Italy and the democracies of England, France, and America more serious and would create insuperable difficulties with regard to public opinion in those countries as well as with all the allied governments. It goes without saying, the Unità adds, that the Stampa does not approve of their thoroughgoing campaign against Austria, in complete fellowship with the Czechs and the Southern Slavs. That is only natural. It is continuing the work of endeavoring to prevent such an agreement. It does not wish that an Italo-Slav agreement should accentuate the internal difficulties of Austria and perhaps have the effect of provoking a collapse similar to that of Caporetto. That is why the Stampa is hoping so heartily that Baron Sonnino will not give up anything.

FRANCHISE AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—Speaking at a public meeting, held in Aberdeen under the auspices of the British Women's Temperance Association, in favor of prohibition, the Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M. P., declared that the enfranchising of 6,000,000 women was a great blow struck for temperance. Referring to state purchase of the drink trade, Mr. McKinnon Wood said such a proposal was not in harmony with the carrying out of the Scottish Temperance Act. He considered it would be a degrading adventure for the State to own the public houses and breweries, and he was confident that Scotland would have nothing to do with it.

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LETTERS

Red Cross and Medical Control

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We are pleased to see The Christian Science Monitor's course on the Red Cross method of enlisting membership. We had a little personal experience on the same line early last fall. Although, at that time, we had not seen in the public prints anything for a precedent, yet we took the stand which Mr. Butterfield, Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Hampshire, has since exemplified.

Mark the prediction: In the hands of the American Medical Association, the Red Cross is preparing another effort in Congress to give the medical profession control of public health. If they take advantage of the present state of the public mind, they may get such a bill through Congress; but they can never get it through the courts.

(Signed) T. C. C.

Cedar Creek, Colorado.

March 5, 1918.

SCHOOL PROTECTION IN CALIFORNIA

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Believing that you may be interested, we take pleasure in offering the following résumé of the activities and progress of the Public School Protective League during the past few months.

A membership and publicity campaign is being conducted by means of meetings and the sending of letters and literature to people all over the State, including officials, legislators, members of school boards and parent-teachers associations, principals and teachers. The result is active interest, a steady and satisfactory growth in membership, and an adequate financial support. We are committed to an economic policy which will prevent us from becoming involved in debt and by which we hope to be able in the future, to properly care for any emergency which may arise as the work progresses.

From parents and teachers information is coming to us which will afford substantial evidence of actual and attempted overstepping of legal authority in the conduct of schools, and which will be of great assistance in correcting these evils at the proper time.

Our attorney has called upon the Superintendent of Schools, the Board of Supervisors and the County Health Officer and advised them of the purpose of the league, succeeding in arousing their interest to the extent that more care is being exercised with regard to the formation of health programs, etc., that is, more diplomatic and subtle methods are being employed in the attempt to accomplish desired ends than have heretofore been used, in order not to antagonize.

Many teachers have called at the office to express their gratitude for the league, and they are unanimous in saying that the need for relief from the ever-increasing tendency to exploit the children in the schools, is very great indeed.

In conclusion we wish to express our gratitude for the splendid assistance which The Christian Science Monitor is giving to the cause of medical freedom through its editorial and news columns. The value of its fearless exposure and stern rebuke of wrong is indeed incalculable.

Public School Protective League, (Sgd.) Daisy H. Hanson, Assistant Secretary, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 25, 1918.

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HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

DIE STAMPED STATIONERY

ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS

MARKSMANSHIP TO BE IMPROVED

Increased Rifle Practice at Camp Devens, Both in Target Shooting and Rapid Firing, to Be Started at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—According to plans, soon to be effective here, an effort will be made to bring marksmanship in the different companies to the highest possible standard, and to this end increased rifle practice will be given throughout the cantonment. Officers will devote all spare time to target shooting, and instruction in rapid firing will be given both officers and men.

Much training which heretofore has of necessity been given indoors, will now be followed up in the open, and officers believe much better results will be attained. Fatigue work will be more or less curtailed from now on, and within a short time intensive training will be in operation on the ranges and in the trenches. Already a start has been made with instruction in the use of the big guns, in which the men are making rapid headway.

Visitors were numerous here on Sunday, and the work which the men have been doing in the winter months was carefully inspected, affording much interest, men of the various organizations acting in the capacity of escorts.

A feature of the day was an entertainment given in the Liberty Theater, where an audience of nearly 3000 soldiers witnessed an interesting production. Many sailors from posts throughout the first naval district were among the visitors, and also several marines from fortifications in Boston harbor. To help the third Liberty Loan along, every officer and enlisted man has been asked to write a letter to at least one friend urging him to get 10 subscribers to the loan. Announcement of this plan, which is to be generally followed throughout the national army and national guard camps, has been received from Washington.

British Recruiting Mission

BOSTON, Mass.—Of the British Recruiting Mission stations throughout the United States, Boston ranked second last week in the number of recruits obtained, with a record of 102 men accepted. The record for the previous week was 125 men. Volunteers for the Jewish battalions in Palestine are being secured, and today several men were signed up for Canadian engineer regiments.

Northeastern Headquarters

BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Samuel F. Dallah of the quartermaster department, Washington, D. C., arrived in Boston today to take charge of the quartermaster division of the northeastern department, succeeding Col. Gonzales F. Bingham, who has been transferred to the quartermaster depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Colonel Dallah's assistant will be Capt. John Kennard. Maj. John R. Coffin will leave tonight for Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., where he has been assigned to duty in the first brigade, fifteenth division.

Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, head of the British-Canadian recruiting mission in Boston, was in conference with Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department, today.

Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, professor of military science and tactics at the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., is in Boston today in conference with northeastern officials regarding courses of instruction being followed at that institution.

Capt. Michael J. Moore, in charge of war risk allotments and allowances, states that he is receiving many inquiries from relatives of soldiers who have failed to receive their allotments, some of these dating as far back as November and December. In such instances, Captain Moore states, it will be necessary for the enlisted man to make out new forms, which must be forwarded to the bureau in Washington, D. C.

BILLS AGAINST THE GERMAN ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, will introduce into the Legislature a bill to revoke the charter of the New York State Branch of the German-American Alliance. Assemblyman Robinson also has a bill to eject from the board of managers of the Nicholas Herkimer homestead five members of the Alliance. The homestead is cared for by the State as a memorial to the hero of Oriskany.

ALLOWANCE CHECKS DELAYED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparation of the February pay allotment and government allowance checks for dependents of soldiers has been delayed by receipt of more than 60,000 letters of inquiry concerning the payments, and two weeks more may be required to complete the work. The distribution of January checks was completed Feb. 15.

GETTANY SYSTEM ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Meeting in special session, both branches of the Malden City Council last Friday unanimously voted to adopt the so-called Gettany system of auditing to replace the present method of auditing the city accounts which is regarded as inefficient.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING LYING IDLE CALLED HELP TO GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

vessels be sent through the war zone. Official Washington has been somewhat mystified at this sudden change in the situation, and, in view of the continued pressure on the Netherlands by Germany, it is believed probable that some move may be contemplated whereby as soon as the shipping is handed over to Great Britain and the United States, liberal concessions will be made to Germany.

Dutch Press Comment

Action of the Allies Is Generally Resented

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The following are some of the comments in the Dutch press on the shipping question:

The Tyjd
"We shall have to acquiesce, but such rough misuse of power will not be forgotten by our people."

The Handelsblad

In an article vehemently denouncing the Allies, the Handelsblad says: "We cannot think what our Government will do. Will it publish a protest refusing to give its approval to piracy and leave the matter as it is, or will it make the best of a bad job and make an exchange for what will be taken away? If it is not exchanged will it request the ministers of these piratical powers to pack their trunks and depart? We should not lose much thereby. We do not know what the Government will do and would not wish to advise it, at such a moment, it must be left to the Government's discretion to take that decision which is least harmful to the country and to the people." In the same article, however, the Handelsblad admits that it is unfortunately true that Holland is the only northern neutral which has done nothing to combat German submarine methods. It attributes the country's present position to the spirit which has indicated such an attitude.

The Telegraaf

The Telegraaf advocates acceptance of the offer of the Entente governments, adding: "Holland's existence as a free and independent nation and the possession of its colonies are at stake. By choosing the right path the Government has in its power to maintain the liberty of the nation or irrevocably deliver it to the mercy of Germany, which, in its bid for world domination, has long had envious eyes on Holland. The Dutch nation will not permit itself to be delivered over to the German Junkers."

German Press Comment

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—In discussing the decision of the Allies regarding Dutch shipping, German newspapers declare it will be followed by intensification of submarine warfare. The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Under the proposed circumstances no really neutral Dutch ships will exist. Germany will have no reason longer to leave open a free passage to the North Sea, which was created only in the interest of Dutch shipping."

"This passage has been only a nuisance to our submarines, whose warfare in the future will be much more effective. Unfortunately Dutch ships will suffer most, and the supplies promised Holland by the Entente will be exposed to uncertainty."

The Vossische Zeitung terms the step taken by the Allies a monstrous act of violence.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Holland naturally must renounce a further supply of coal and other indispensable materials from us."

Y. W. C. A. FUND GOES TO \$64,000

Team Workers Canvass Business Section for Balance of the \$75,000 Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With \$64,000 reported collected up to noon today for the \$75,000 fund campaign of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, which closes tonight team workers are canvassing the business section of the city for subscriptions this afternoon. While special efforts have been made to explain the work of the organization to the public, particularly in connection with the way in which it is affording homes for girls thrown on their own resources for the first time on account of the war, leaders in the campaign explain that their main appeal has been to the business sense of the people. The organization is very nearly self-supporting but with the increase in operating expenses those in charge either had to raise the board to the girls or appeal to the public for the necessary funds.

While it is hoped to realize the \$75,000 desired, the organization is practically assured of meeting the deficit which it has been burdened with since the first of the year. An average of \$9000 a day has been contributed since the opening of the campaign last Monday and a surplus is expected to be reported at the wind-up luncheon of the campaigners in the Twentieth Century Club tomorrow.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

clares, bombed hospital establishments at Le Thour.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public on Sunday reads: In Flanders there was increased artillery activity after midday. The fighting was more active southwest of Berry-au-Bac and in connection with a successful German operation near Tahure. After preparation for ten hours, the French troops pressed forward on a wide front west of Avocourt but were defeated, partly by artillery fire and partly in hand-to-hand fighting. There was a sharp artillery duel on the east bank of the Meuse, Hessian and Waldeck storming troops near Samogneux and Saxons near Bezonvaux penetrated enemy positions deeply. They brought back 200 French prisoners, including the staff of one battalion. Seventeen enemy airplanes and two balloons were shot down on Saturday.

LONDON, England (Monday)

"English troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Acheville and captured several prisoners with little loss to themselves," says today's official communication. "Casualties were inflicted on the enemy in patrol encounters northeast of Zonnebeke. Hostile artillery was active during the night south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and in the neighborhood of Lens. There was considerable activity against our forward areas between Warneton and Zonnebeke."

The War Office issued a statement on Sunday, which reads as follows: We carried out successful raids during the night in the neighborhood of Epehy and near Gavrelle. A raid attempted by the enemy troops north of Lens was repulsed. A few prisoners were taken by us in the course of these encounters.

Hostile artillery was active last night south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, in the Scarpe Valley and east of Polygon Wood. It has also shown some activity against our rear defenses south of Lens and during the past few days there has been a marked increase in the activity of the enemy artillery southwest of Cambrai and also along the whole front from the neighborhood of La Bassée Canal to the Menin Road.

During the night hostile raiding parties, endeavoring to approach our lines in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke, were driven off by our troops with rifle and machine gun fire.

The enemy artillery has shown activity today south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and increased activity against our rear defenses south of the Lens. Considerable hostile artillery fire was also directed against a number of localities north of La Bassée Canal, south of Armentieres and in the Ypres sector.

The aviation report says: "On Sunday we again raided Germany, attacking the barracks and railway station at Kaiserslautern (Bavaria). Direct hits were observed on the station and a large fire broke out."

"Our formation was attacked by a large number of hostile machines, which were driven off. All of our machines returned."

"On Saturday 13 tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy billets, which have been bombed continuously for the last 24 hours, and two hostile aerodromes and three large ammunition dumps. At one aerodrome a hangar completely burst; a Gotha machine in the act of rising was seen to crash."

"Sixteen hostile machines were brought down and seven were disabled. Six of our machines are missing."

Sunday—The War Office on Saturday night issued the following statement:

We carried out a successful raid this morning northeast of La Vacquerie. Hostile artillery activity was shown southwest of Cambrai, in the neighborhood of the Scarpe River, in the Lens district, on both sides of La Bassée Canal, and in the Messines sector.

East of Queant a hostile ammunition dump was set on fire by our artillery. The British official report on aviation says:

Further military objectives in Germany were attacked by our aeroplanes. Fourteen heavy projectiles and 10 lighter bombs were dropped on barracks, munition factories and the railway station at Zweibrücken. Explosions were seen all around the railway station. Our aeroplane formation was attacked by hostile scouts and anti-aircraft guns, but all our machines returned safely.

A great deal of air fighting took place on Friday east of the lines along the whole front. Over 12 tons of bombs were dropped on hostile rest billets, ammunition depots and aerodromes. A successful raid was carried out on important railway sidings at Hirson.

Twelve hostile machines were brought down and seven others were driven down out of control. None of our machines is missing.

After dark aerial activity was continued by our night flying machines until early in the morning. Eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy rest billets.

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official statement issued by the War Office last night says:

"North of the Chemin des Dames, the artillery on both sides showed great activity."

"On the left bank of the Meuse, French troops carried out at nightfall a raid in the region of the Cheppy Wood, which resulted successfully. Under protection of the French artillery, which dominated the German artillery, our troops penetrated the opposing trenches on a front of 800

meters to a depth of 300 meters. After destroying the shelters, blockhouse and defenses of the enemy, the French detachments returned to their own lines with 80 prisoners belonging to three different regiments and seven machine guns. Our losses were slight."

"During the night French detachments were active and successful in entering enemy positions. Near Vauquois they brought back ten prisoners in a raid. Near Malancourt an incursion, carried out under a heavy bombardment, enabled the French to bring back 40 prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse, German batteries during the night bombarded violently all points between the Meuse and Bezonvaux. French counter-fire also increased. Immediately north of St. Mihiel our patrols made prisoners."

"On March 16, one German aeroplane was destroyed and four others damaged severely by French aviators. Our bombing squadrons dropped 7000 kilograms of projectiles on military establishments behind the enemy front."

Another official communication says: "There was intermittent artillery fighting in the region of La Pompelle (Champagne front)."

"On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment assumed a character of great intensity. It was followed by a series of strong German attacks near Samogneux, north of Caurelles Wood and in the region of Bezonvaux. Large enemy detachments approached our positions and succeeded in penetrating our lines at various points."

"The violence of our fire caused the enemy to suffer very heavy losses, and he was not able to maintain himself in the positions where he had gained a footing. Very heavy artillery fighting continued in this region."

"Last night our troops penetrated enemy trenches at Malancourt Wood on a front of 1400 meters to a depth of 800 meters. The total number of prisoners taken on the left bank of the Meuse last night exceeded 160, of whom several are officers."

"On Saturday our pilots destroyed two German aeroplanes. Five other enemy machines fell within the German lines. Information now at hand shows that on March 13 and 15 four German aeroplanes, in addition to those previously reported, were brought down."

"Belgian communication: During the last two days the artillery fighting was especially intense in the zones of Neuport, Dixmude and Merckem. We bombarded German military establishments at Leke, Messen and Krusstraat, and repelled effectively to the fire of long-range guns against our cantonments and communications in the rear. Several times the Germans fired shells containing poisonous gas against our batteries. Our artillery replied in kind."

"Adjutant Lemeule-Meester brought down his eighth aeroplane over Dixmude."

"Macedonian Front, (March 16)—The French artillery kept up a harassing fire west of the Vardar. Enemy establishments in the Struma and Vardar valleys were bombarded by allied aviators. One enemy aeroplane was brought down."

The War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

Northwest of Rheims the German troops attempted in the region of Loivre a raid, which completely failed. In the Champagne, after a violent bombardment in the region of the Monts, the German forces attacked our positions west of Vaudescourt. After a spirited engagement the French troops drove the enemy troops out of those advanced elements where they had gained a footing, inflicting serious losses on the Germans."

There was quite pronounced activity on the part of both armies on the left bank of the Meuse. The day was calm on the rest of the front."

Sunday—The War Office issued the following statement on Saturday:

There was intermittent activity by the artillery on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woeyre. A German raid in the sector of Flirey was repulsed."

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Today's official statement reads:

"The artillery duels were livelier in the Lagarina Valley, in the Montello area and south of Zenson. Enemy parties were dispersed on the bed of the Piave by our machine guns. Our patrols destroyed enemy works in the Giudicaria Valley, caused alarm in enemy positions in the Laghi Basili, and captured war matériel in the coastal region."

"Five hostile aeroplanes were brought down by our aviators. Last night a naval airship bombarded an aviation ground."

The War Office issued a statement on Sunday which reads as follows: Enemy reconnoitering parties were put to flight in the Concel and Giudicaria valleys and south of Asiago. Our patrols developed great activity in the region of Monte Asolone. A few prisoners were captured in the Orlic Valley."

Our batteries fired on moving enemy troops south of Clismon and directed a heavy fire against positions east of Zenson and at the delta of the Piave. British aviators shot down an enemy machine east of Montello. Last night our airships dropped two and one-half tons of bombs on enemy aviation grounds west of the Livenza."

Sunday—The War Office issued the following statement on Saturday:

Harassing actions by the opposing armies were more frequent in the zone north of Ponte della Pralla and south of Zenson. Hostile parties were put to flight."

In the Asiago region our bursts of fire repeatedly disturbed enemy rear line movements."

KAISER HOPEFUL

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—"I have strong hope that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will soon win for us complete victory on the western front," reads a message sent by the Kaiser to the Pomeranian Provincial Council, as quoted in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

PARLIAMENT OPENS TODAY IN CANADA

(Continued from page one)

friendly neutrality. While it is not to be expected that there will be no criticism of any legislation of a domestic nature, it is believed that, as far as the Government's war measures are concerned, there will be little or no criticism."

The seating capacity of the House will be strained to the utmost, and in this respect a glance at the constitution of the House will be interesting. The exact standing of the House at present is Conservatives 108, Liberal Unionists 44, Laurierites 33; though there may perhaps be a change of a seat either way. While the Roman Catholics represent 40 per cent of the country, there is only one member of that religion—an Irishman—in the Cabinet; both the French-Canadian members of the late ministry, the Hon. Albert Sévigny and Lieutenant-Colonel Blonدين having been observed, is entirely the fault of the Province of Quebec. West of the Great Lakes out of 57 seats Sir Robert Borden claims not fewer than 55 occupants as his followers. It would really seem that the overwhelming majority on the Government's side will compel some rearranging of the seating accommodation as in a measure to do away with the artificial division between the parties."

It is possible that Mr. Sévigny's portfolio, which will not be filled, has been pointed out that owing to the Government's prohibition legislation, there would be very little business for the department to carry on, and that the branch could with advantage be placed under the Customs Department."

There is yet some shuffling in the Cabinet to take place, but nothing definite has, so far, been decided on. It might be mentioned here that the position of Deputy Speaker remains unfilled. The Speaker of the House, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, being an English-speaking Canadian, it is incumbent upon the House to elect a French-speaking member as Deputy Speaker. In as much as there is only one French-speaking Canadian sitting on the Government's side, namely, Dr. Cabot, member for Ottawa, it is highly probable that the Prime Minister will nominate a French Canadian on the opposite side of the House to fill the position. This will be done at the conclusion of the address in reply to the speech from the throne."

Referring again to the question of the seating capacity, it would only be a fitting compliment to the great work of unifying the country which Sir Robert Borden has performed, if the artificial partition were also exercised. To have been a beneficent agent on the great questions of prohibition, of patronage and partyism is a record of which any man may well be proud."

As far as legislation is concerned, it will be very largely confined to war measures, and nothing of a seriously contentious nature will be introduced."

It is the desire of the Government to adjourn the House early in June, about June 1 if possible, so that the Prime Minister and some other members of his Cabinet may proceed to England in order to attend the Imperial Conference."

There is certain to be a bill dealing with the civil service reform, which has been under preparation for some time past."

While there will be a certain amount of railway legislation it is hardly likely that the question of nationalization of Canadian railways will be dealt with before Sir Robert Borden and his ministers have had an opportunity of discussing vital matters on this issue with the railway magnates in Great Britain."

It is likely that there will be certain changes as regards income tax in the direction of a steeper grading of larger incomes, while it is possible that smaller incomes will be taxed than is at present the case."

Due to the war profits tax expiring last year, this measure will again be reenacted."

In the matter of estimates, while nothing definite is known, it is believed that they will give evidence of a very heavy lopping off. Each of the ministers has been seriously engaged in trying to reduce the nation's bill of costs."

Amongst other legislation promised are three bills which will be in the hands of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster. One will be the standardization of a cord of wood at 128 cubic feet, while it is proposed that the standard of a dozen eggs will be fixed at 1½ pounds. This legislation will probably take the form of amendments to Scales and Inspection acts."

The Minister of Trade and Commerce will also reintroduce his Daylight Saving Bill, which he was compelled to withdraw, owing to pressure of business in the House during the last few days of last session. It is not expected that there will be much opposition to this measure."

The swearing in of members this morning will be carried out by Mr. W. B. Northrop, the new clerk of the House, who was formerly member of Parliament for East Hastings."

The address in reply to the speech from the throne, it is stated, will be moved by Mr. H. M. Mowat, Liberal Unionist member for Parkdale, Toronto, and seconded by Dr. J. L. Chabot of Ottawa, as already stated, the only French Canadian speaker on the Government side."

DETROIT QUESTIONNAIRE RETURN

By United Press
DETROIT, Mich.—Of the more than 10,000 registrants in division 13 of this city, which is the largest draft district in the United States, 1500 have failed to return their questionnaires, it was learned here today.

PLEA TO KEEP ISSUE UNCLOUDED

Member of Italian Chamber of Deputies Warns of New German Diplomatic Offensive

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Romeo Gallenga-Stuart, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and representing the Italian Cabinet, in an address before the American Luncheon Club on Friday, after ascribing the Italian disaster last autumn to the German pacifists' propaganda, declared that the Central Powers were now launching a still more insidious diplomatic offensive against the Allies, by which they hoped to cloud the real issue of the war and thereby weaken the allied purpose and efforts.

"Let us keep the real issue steadily before us," he said. "When I hear people talking beautifully of a league of nations and the possibility of refutation, I say all this is very fine, but let us win the war first; then we can put all the ideals into effect. It is certain that we cannot put them into effect until we have won."

"Let us concentrate on the work immediately before us, let us convince Germany that the Entente is going on with its whole strength until the aims and false ideals of the Central Powers are entirely defeated."

"The alliance with the United States is a great factor in the morale of Italy today. The majority of Italians, particularly the lower classes, know America better even than they know England or France, for nearly all of our emigration has been to America, and there are few Italians but have a relative or friend there from whom they receive frequent letters and papers. In the old days we used to say we admired Germany, but we loved France, and we sometimes added that we both admired and loved England. The feeling toward America was like the latter, only more so."

"Today every Italian knows what the United States is, knows of her wealth, her power, her genius. Every Italian knows, too, what she is doing in the war and every letter which comes across the ocean to Italy is a factor in winning the war. When you ask an Italian what he thinks of the situation since Russia dropped out, he invariably answers: 'But the United States has come in.'"

"If an Italian had ever been asked which he would choose as an ally, the United States under President Wilson, or Russia under either the Tsar or Lenin, he would have voted unhesitatingly the former. In the days when many thought Venice was about to fall I stood one afternoon in a famous square there watching the removal of architectural treasures for shipment to a place of safety. Many familiar landmarks were already gone and the sight of desolation made the moment a sad one for us who knew and loved the old city."

"In the midst of my somber reflections I looked across the square and saw standing in the shadow three men in American uniform, silently watching the scene with grave, stern faces. Somehow they gave me a wonderful thrill. My spirits rose; hope returned to my heart. Here, I felt, was the symbol of certain victory, for the new world with its strength, its vigor and its ideals had come to save the old."

The former French Minister of Missions abroad, Henry Franklin-Bouillon, spoke of the defection of Russia from the alliance as "the greatest treason the world has ever known."

IMMIGRATION STATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Work on the proposed United States Immigration Station in this city to take the place of the quarters on Long Wharf, now used by that department, is expected to start within a month, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Plans are being prepared for a building 155 feet long located at the land end of a 1200 foot pier to be erected near Simpson's dry dock. The building is to be of steel and concrete with a white brick facing and capable of housing 580 persons, says the Chamber.

MELROSE WAR FUND CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELROSE, Mass.—Inability of the canvassers to reach, in one week, every part of this city in the campaign for the Melrose "war chest" funds has caused the directors of the fund to extend their time until Thursday. More than \$80,000 in subscriptions had been reported Saturday night, although reports from all the canvassers had not then been received. The present results make an average amount of \$5 subscribed by every man, woman and child in Melrose.

LEGISLATIVE FISH INQUIRY RESUMED

Secretary and Treasurer of New England Fish Exchange Tells of Dividends of \$2300 to Each Stockholder in Nine Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Dividends amounting to \$2300 in nine years were paid to each shareholder of the New England Fish Exchange, which is the medium between the fish producers and dealers, according to Maurice P. Shaw, secretary and treasurer of the exchange, in his testimony today before the special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, which is investigating the fish business of Boston.

By an assessment on the members of the exchange, beginning at its organization in 1910, a fund amounting to \$1,500,000 has been established for the purpose of taking care of the future development of the fishing industry. Mr. Shaw said that the revenues of the exchange were derived from a charge of 1 per cent on the amount of all sales conducted on the exchange, and yearly dues of \$50 from each member, and \$40 for each representative of the member's firm."

He said that the 1 per cent charge for handling the fish is borne by the producers and usually paid by the captains of the vessels, while most of the members of the exchange are buyers of fish from the captains, some of them also having selling privileges. Mr. Shaw said that not all of the companies engaged in the fish business in Boston were members of the exchange, and in his opinion, 25 per cent of the fish brought to Boston was not sold through the exchange."

He admitted, however, that part of this 25 per cent included fish brought in by the Bay State Fisheries Company, an organization owned by fish dealers, which sent its fish immediately to the freezers. Other fish that did not come to the pier was that handled by Italians."

Mr. Shaw promised to obtain for the committee a list of the stockholders of the New England Fish Exchange, Boston Fish Market Corporation, Boston Fish Pier Company, and the Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company, all of which are located at the pier. He will continue his testimony tomorrow."

Among the consumers who testified today was Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, representing the Housekeepers League of Boston, who said that storage fish had proved unsatisfactory, and that housekeepers had been obliged to rely on salt and smoked fish as well as other substitutes."

An embargo on lobster shipments to points outside of New England, except to New York City, was declared to be in effect by William L. White of Dorchester. Formal announcement of the embargo will be made tomorrow by representatives of the American Express Company, who have been summoned as witnesses."

Several other witnesses referred to the so-called "captains' agreement," whereby it was stated that at the recent investigation by United States authorities, 132 out of the 133 captains landing fish in Boston agreed to attempt to control prices and to sell fish only through the New England Fish Exchange."

One of the witnesses also stated that it was understood that the stock of the original company organized to handle fish in Boston had been increased four times and that the profits on this stock amounted to \$3800 on each \$100 share."

Miss Holland's
New Shop

MISS HOLLAND

Formerly at 423 Boylston Street,
Announces the Opening
of Her New Shop at

567 Boylston Street

Imported and Domestic Dresses, Suits
and Coats, French Waists and Bodices.
The fashionable Middy Waist Coat.
Great Variety of Silk and Wool Sweaters
in the new shades.

Although Miss Holland's unvarying standard of best
quality and perfect taste is rigidly adhered to, these
offerings are nevertheless at remarkably low prices.

Use Without Waste

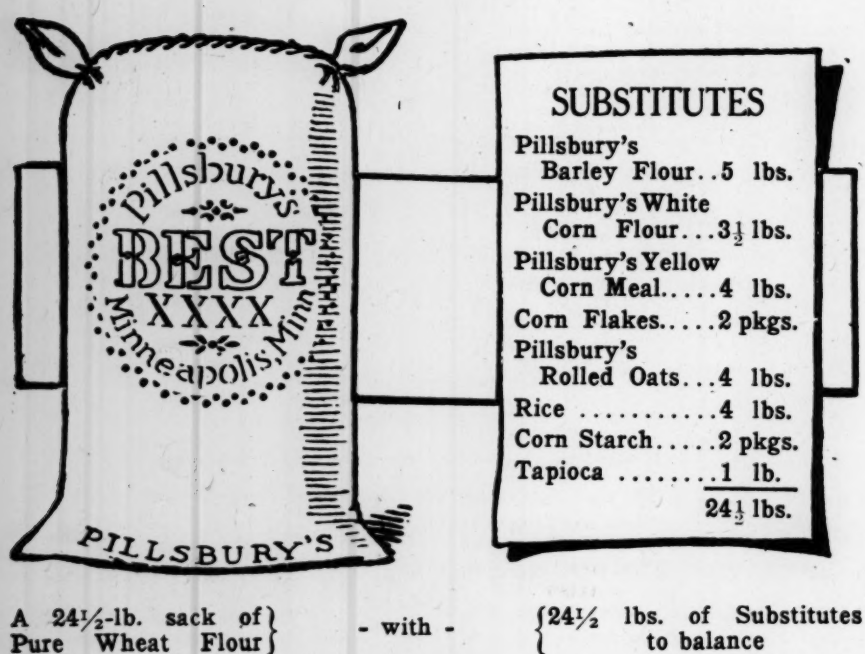
Wheat-Flour Substitutes

How to Buy = How to Use

ENORMOUS waste of Wheat-Flour substitutes is possible if they are not purchased and used in the proper proportion and assortment.

Adopt the following suggestion and you will not go far astray. *Copy this memo order and take it to your grocer.*

An Ideal 50-50 Flour Order



SUBSTITUTES	
Pillsbury's Barley Flour	.5 lbs.
Pillsbury's White Corn Flour	3 1/2 lbs.
Pillsbury's Yellow Corn Meal	4 lbs.
Corn Flakes	2 pkgs.
Pillsbury's Rolled Oats	4 lbs.
Rice	4 lbs.
Corn Starch	2 pkgs.
Tapioca	1 lb.
24 1/2 lbs.	

A 24 1/2-lb. sack of Pure Wheat Flour - with - { 24 1/2 lbs. of Substitutes to balance }

In the hands of an interested patriotic housewife no accumulation of any item of the above assortment should occur. Used in well-planned menus each of the items can be consumed in about the proportion given and no over-supply will be left to spoil or waste.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

If the use of the wheat-flour substitutes is new to you, send for a copy of our booklet—



Pillsbury's 40 War Time Recipes

This booklet will be mailed to you free upon application. If its recipes are carefully followed, you will find you can prepare delicious dishes in great variety. These recipes will help you to avoid poor results and the disappointments incident thereto. They will show you that these substitutes are usable and likable.



NEW HAMPSHIRE TO HELP ITS FARMERS

Plans of the State Emergency Food Production Committee Include Financial Assistance, Seeds at Cost, Labor Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—In encouraging and assisting the New Hampshire farmer to increase his crops, the State Emergency Food Production Committee, of which Huntley N. Spaulding, the State Food Administrator, is chairman, is bending its energies toward assuring the husbandman of needed financial assistance, in supplying him with fertilizer and seeds at low cost and in fair amounts, in helping him solve the labor problem, in establishing a near-by market for his produce, and in coordinating the shipments of feed and food so that there may be no duplication of effort or waste of transportation facilities.

With Mr. Spaulding on the committee are R. D. Hetzel of the New Hampshire State College; Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture; Fred A. Rogers, master of the State Grange; George M. Putnam, president of the State Farm Bureau, and George H. Whitaker, deputy superintendent of public institutions.

The committee is basing its activities this year on the proposition that every farm should be more or less self-sustaining. Incidentally it also maintains that New England ought to and ultimately will be able to feed itself.

Farmers of New Hampshire are being urged to direct their resources to raising staple crops, beans, corn and potatoes, together with as much green produce as can be quickly and economically handled.

Portions of the State, however, are not suitable for cultivation, and many of the rocky hillsides and pastures would defy the tractor. The owners of these lands are being shown the practicability of raising beef cattle, sheep and pigs.

The white-faced Hereford and the milking short-horn cattle are beginning to appear in increasing numbers in pastures which have hitherto produced nothing but a little hay and a few blueberries. Both of these breeds of cattle subsist on herbage for eight or nine months during the year. In one part of the State 208 Herefords have wintered well under cover and are about to be turned out to somewhat rocky pasture land.

The value and economy in cooperative buying in these days, when the farmer is relying on western feeds for his cattle, are also emphasized, although the Food Production Committee is hopeful that the dairyman and the poultry raiser will be able to obtain a larger proportion of feed from his own lands than in former years. Some of the farmers in the southern part of the State have found that they can save 45 per cent on their feed by buying direct from the western dealer and eliminating the New England jobber, wholesaler and distributor.

The New Hampshire and Vermont bankers are awakening to the fact that for the past 30 or 40 years they have been lending money for the development of the western farm, which has been raising feed to be shipped back into New Hampshire to be turned into milk. The establishment of the Federal Farm Loan Bank has released a large amount of eastern capital, and the New England bankers are now ready and even eager to lend money for the development of near-by farms.

Much stress is being laid on the development of a systematic marketing of produce, and the value of daily or weekly bulletins showing ruling prices for farm produce in near-by cities and towns. The committee discovered a short time ago that eggs raised in Rockingham County were being shipped to Boston, and then sent back again to the near-by cities of Dover, Manchester and Concord, at an advance of from 25 to 30 per cent between the hen and the consumer. The new marketing system which the committee hopes to perfect will show the farmer egg prices in all cities, as well as prices of other farm produce.

CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR REPORT MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The closing of saloons in agricultural districts for the period of the war, rigid suppression of industrial workers of the World activities, importation of Mexican labor, mobilization of high school boys and girls, substitution of women for men in indoor work, and strict enforcement of the vagrancy laws, were some of the measures recommended on Saturday to Gov. William D. Stephens by a special farm labor committee appointed by him recently as a means of assuring adequate labor and protection for California crops this year.

Shortening of school terms or adjustment to afford a longer vacation period was urged in the recommendation for mobilization of high school boys and girls for farm work.

The saloon-closing recommendation provides the action should be taken by the county boards of supervisors as a war measure.

ARSENAL DRY ZONE RULE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—With a staff of eight government agents established in this city now, enforcement of the "half-mile" dry zone and the five-mile sanitary zone about the Rock Island Arsenal, with more than 10,000 men

employed in the manufacture of war supplies and 1000 men training for ordnance work, is well under way.

Keepers of resorts and saloon men who sold liquor without question, and provided boot-leggers with intoxicants for men in uniform, realize that government regulations will no longer be "winked" at.

Within three days after the federal offices were opened, 10 people were awaiting hearing before the federal commissioner. The charges ranged from transporting liquor through the "half-mile" zone to giving liquor to soldiers and running disorderly houses. C. L. Walker has been appointed federal commissioner for this district, conducting preliminary hearings of those against whom charges are filed. United States District Attorney E. C. Knotts and Special Assistant Attorney General D. H. Linebaugh have the assistance of United States Marshal V. Y. Dallman and his corps of representatives headed by Chief Deputy J. E. Dressendorfer, Deputy J. T. Metcalf and Local Deputy John H. Coburn, as well as a squad of Department of Justice agents.

NEW SYSTEM FOR THE COAL DEALERS

Fuel Officials Send Out Details of Plan Under Which Deliveries Will Be Made Hereafter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Details of a plan under which retail coal dealers are to operate beginning April 1, when the price of anthracite is to be reduced 30 cents a ton at the mine, are being sent out today by James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England. Whatever changes in the retail price may be ordered by the Fuel Administrator will not become effective until after April 15, says the circular.

According to the new plan, which was devised by the United States Fuel Administration, to encourage householders to purchase and store, as early as possible, their needed coal supplies for a period of 12 months, the consumer is expected to immediately fill out a special blank which the coal dealer will furnish. The order must give the amount of coal, if any, on hand, the amount of coal received by him in the 12 months ended March 31, 1918, and the amount of coal needed to meet his requirement up to March 31, 1919.

It must also state what other coal, if any, the consumer has ordered and the name of the person from whom it has been ordered. The order is to be made out in triplicate form, one copy going to the dealer, another to the consumer and the third to the local fuel committee. It is compulsory and violators are subject to the penalties of the Lever Act, namely, a \$5000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both.

The only restriction imposed is that not more than two-thirds of the normal requirements of any householder shall be supplied until all customers or any particular dealer have received two-thirds of their supply. When the two-thirds supply has been delivered, dealers are authorized to make full deliveries to all customers. Consumers requiring six tons or less a year may have these requirements filled at once.

The local fuel committee are urged again to investigate conditions, for the purpose of determining whether a reduction of more than 30 cents a ton, the amount of the reduction at the mines, shall be made in the retail prices of any locality.

SERVICE OBJECTORS ARE SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Four conscientious objectors clad in khaki, three of whom were concerned in the recent charges against Sergeant Simpson in Minto Barracks, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain Penitentiary by the military authorities. The men were Robert Clegg, Robert Nalsh, Claude V. Matheson and Cedric Wainwright.

The first three were the center of a sensation when their friends alleged that they had been brutally treated after being drafted into the depot battalion. They refused to don their military uniforms and conform to discipline, and they alleged that Sergeant Simpson held them under a cold water shower. Clegg had to be removed to a hospital. Counsel for the conscientious objectors attempted to have Simpson tried before the civil courts, but he was handed over to the military authorities. At the inquiry which followed, Simpson was exonerated from all blame. It is stated that all other conscientious objectors who are now in khaki, and persist in their refusal to perform their military duties, will receive a sentence of two years.

LABOR CALLED UPON TO CHANGE ITS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary McAdoo on Saturday called upon American labor not to object if the war policy of the Government results in a partial curtailment of building operations, but, if necessary, to seek some other kind of employment as a patriotic duty.

"Men are needed to build ships, to build houses to house men working in the shipyards, to erect plants to produce war matériel, to run our railroads, to operate our industries and to procure food required by the Allies and ourselves," he said. "These needs are already great, and will increase, not lessen, as the war progresses."

FOOD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY DESCRIBED

Woman Who Has Returned After Eight Years in Empire Says That Everything Is Given Out by Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Resident in Germany for eight years until last October, Mrs. Grove Crittenden, an American by birth, addressed members of the Women's City Club on some of her experiences in Germany during the war at a luncheon given for her at the club on Saturday. Most of her remarks were devoted to food conditions. Food is very scarce in Germany and every bit of it is given out on tickets, she said. Food consists mainly of potatoes and turnips with almost unobtainable war bread. Two hundred grams of flour are allowed every two weeks. There has been no white bread for two years. She paid \$2 for a cake of toilet soap and \$1.50 for laundry soap. There is no laughter in Germany—even the children do not smile.

The common and middle classes, she said, are opposed to the Kaiser but he is upheld by the military and aristocracy. Her son, Mrs. Crittenden said, was obliged to sit in school for one and one-half hours during a celebration in honor of the captain of the U-boat that sunk the Lusitania.

All metal has been appropriated by the Government and all money in gold, silver, copper and nickel called in and in their places aluminum, iron and paper are issued, paper being used in denominations as low as 10 cents. With rare exceptions, all the bells have been confiscated, even stairs and curtain rods and kitchen utensils of copper. She saved a few copper articles brought from Russia on the ground that they were works of art. Last year the schools were closed in January because of fuel shortage and opened in October, being closed during the summer because the children were apportioned to work on farms. Even girls of 12 years are apportioned out for the purpose, she said.

Now that German women have come out from their homes into the business ranks and had a taste of freedom and independence, they will never go back into slavery, says Mrs. Crittenden, and this she looks upon as Germany's hope.

Boys are called to the colors at 16 and 17 years, Mrs. Crittenden went on. Many of them are fighting only because they have to and she knows several, she said, who would like to leave Germany for some other country.

Mrs. Crittenden thought that the Germans could hardly go through another winter in war. The Russians could not be of much help for a year, she thought, unless they were set to raising food. Food, she declared, would win the war, and therefore food should be sent to the Allies and American soldiers.

FORMER MAYOR'S POSITION EXPLAINED

BOSTON, Mass.—George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government at Washington, explains how former Mayor Curley of Boston misunderstood Mr. Creel's talk with Mr. Curley on the work of Americanization. Mr. Creel says that he failed to explain to Mr. Curley that the work of Americanization in Massachusetts would have to be prosecuted under direction of Bernard J. Rothwell and the State Council of National Defense. It was due to that lack of information, it is said, which led Mr. Curley to go to the State House and ask for desk room from which he might conduct an Americanization campaign.

In Mr. Creel, in a letter to the former mayor, assumes all responsibility for the mistake and asks Mr. Curley to place himself at the disposal of the State Council of National Defense. Mr. Creel declares that Mr. Curley can be of great help to the cause.

SHIPPING BOARD BEGINS CAMPAIGN

BOSTON, Mass.—The United States Shipping Board and recruiting service, with offices at the Custom House, is conducting an active recruiting campaign throughout New England, and 520 special enrolling agents have just been appointed in this vicinity. Recruits for this training service will be exempted from the draft upon acceptance as apprentices on these training ships, which have their base in Boston, and men between the ages of 21 and 30 are eligible. After brief intensive training, apprentices are placed in a merchant crew for service on mercantile voyages, and exemption continues as long as they remain regularly employed in the merchant marine.

About 800 students now preparing for officers' licenses are affected by this ruling, while nearly 40,000 men will eventually be affected because of this special regulation.

DEUTSCHE BANK HAD VAST SUM IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The wool investigation is part of an inquiry into the activities in America of the Deutsche Bank involving property said to be worth \$300,000,000 in this country, the beneficial ownership of which is largely held in Germany by enemies of the United States. The papers upon which these inquiries are based were received at the time of the investigation of the conspiracy between Bolo Pasha and Count von Bernstorff.

The Saturday hearing in the inves-

igation to determine whether there has been conspiracy to corner wool, cotton and jute for Germany, brought out a letter written by the Deutsche Bank in Berlin to Hugo Smith in this city, in January, 1915. The letter discusses a proposal between the Bank and Trade Counselor Storber, father of two of the officials of the Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic, N. J., involving the uniforming of 5,000,000 German soldiers, the wool to be purchased in Cape and Australian markets and shipped to Germany from the United States as American domestic wool.

Deputy Attorney General Becker has established that the Botany Mills is largely controlled by German capital. Otto Kahn, assistant wool manager, admitted that his firm acted as an agent of Germans in obtaining wool in British colonies and that the firm broke its agreement with the textile lines in the British Government. Under these circumstances, he also admitted, the Botany Worsted Mills were not proper consignors for wool at a time when the United States is at war with Germany.

NEWPORT SALOONS DISPOSE OF STOCK

United States Officials Take Steps to Rigidly Enforce Order of Secretary of Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, R. I.—Liquor dealers here are today disposing of their surplus stock, left after the government closing order which went into effect Saturday, under a ruling of John P. Cooney, agent of the Department of Justice in Newport, lifting the regulation regarding transportation for that purpose. Mr. Cooney, who is in charge of enforcing the dry order, said on Sunday that the permission to transport liquor would be temporary, and dealers are urged to dispose of their supplies as soon as possible.

Many of the approximately 200 persons forced out of the liquor traffic by the dry order issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in the interests of efficiency in prosecuting the war, will convert their places into mercantile establishments, while some will enter the employment of the Government at the torpedo station.

Rigid precautions are to be taken by the authorities to prevent attempts of the liquor traffic to discredit prohibition here. On Friday and Saturday, thousands of dollars' worth of liquor was brought to the city under the guise of "groceries." It is to prevent these importations and consequent illegal selling that federal authorities will direct their attention.

Capt. Joseph W. Oman, commandant of the second naval district, has notified all commanding officers of stations and bases in the district that he is directed by the Navy Department to see that the law is observed. He is cooperating with Mr. Cooney in enforcing the order.

NAHANT VOTES TO CONTINUE LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NAHANT, Mass.—The hotel and saloon element in this town, fearing that Nahant might go dry, because of the close vote on license last year, rallied in large numbers at the annual meeting on Saturday and increased the wet majority from 15 to 92 votes. The vote was No 144, Yes 236, compared with the vote last year of No 174, Yes 189. The liquor dealers admitted after the election that they were not all certain of being able to do business at Bass Point during the coming summer, owing to the proximity of Ft. Banks and Ft. Heath, three miles across the bay.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who as usual, served as moderator of the meeting, urged the voters to remember that the United States Government expects all municipalities to curtail expenses in order that war activities may be supported.

CITIZENS ARE ASKED TO URGE RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Urging every citizen of this city to write to the representatives and senators from this district at the State House in favor of immediate ratification by the Legislature of the National Prohibition Amendment, the Rev. James T. Carlyn, at the Wesley Methodist Church, Sunday, told of the evils of the saloon, explaining that while the licensed saloon exists, the fault is shared by every voter in the country. "For the sake of the boys and girls, womanhood, the manhood of America, let us do something today to curb the liquor evil," he said.

VASSAR COLLEGE WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Vassar College was heralded as the victor in the five-cornered debating contest held Saturday night with Smith, Wellesley, Barnard and Mt. Holyoke, at the five home towns of these colleges. The question of argument was: "Resolved, That the Japanese should be admitted to the United States on an equal footing with other foreigners." Each college entered two teams. Vassar defeated Barnard and Smith; Mt. Holyoke won the laurels from Wellesley; Barnard from Mt. Holyoke, and Smith from Wellesley.

TEACHERS' ADVANCE INDORSED

BOSTON, Mass.—In its indorsement of the teachers' pay bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature, the Boston Finance Commission in its communication to Mayor Peters proposes that the money for the increased salaries be secured through economies and retrenchments instead of through additional taxes.

ENROLLING OF BOYS FOR FARMING BEGINS

Massachusetts Hopes to Enlist Five Thousand Youth in Movement to Increase the Food Production of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In accordance with the nation-wide movement to increase farm labor by enrolling boys for this work, high schools and other public institutions throughout the Commonwealth start today to enlist the boys between 16 and 21 in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Governor McCall called attention to the necessity for this movement in a proclamation Saturday, which said, in part: "To the end that Massachusetts may do her full part in response to the request of the Federal Government and the needs of the country, I proclaim the week beginning March 18 as National Enrollment Week and urge all of our young men, between the ages of 16 and 21, who can do so, to enroll in the United States Boys' Working Reserve for the production of food. The production of food is of the utmost importance, not only to ourselves but to our Allies in arms."

Eight thousand high school boys in Massachusetts have received a circular from the state committee on public safety asking them if they are prepared to enlist for work on the farms and in the market gardens of the State the coming summer. Last year 1600 boys were employed by Massachusetts farmers, gardeners and fruit growers. It is expected that the number will be increased this season to 5000. Last year 20 camps were established, where the boys were under a benevolent form of supervision when not at work. Probably there will be 50 camps this year.

The executive in charge of the work is Stephen H. Dow, who has visited every corner of the State and spoken before 50 high schools. "It is not a question of getting the boys," said Mr. Dow, in an interview on the outlook, "but of persuading the farmers that boy labor can be depended upon. Yet the value of boys on the farms of the country has already been shown. Every state in the country will assist this season in working out a national plan to utilize the labor of boys to the best advantage. An organization known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve has been formed, the work of the Massachusetts committee last year being used largely as a basis. It is expected that some 2,000,000 boys the country over will take a hand in farming and gardening this season. This will help to make up for the general shortage of farm hands."

Very much depends upon the farmer as to the results obtained when boy labor is employed. Some of the market gardeners around Boston are highly pleased with the manner in which the boys hired by them last summer did their work.

The matter of wages has caused much discussion among farmers who have used or expect to use boy labor. Some claim they cannot afford to pay \$1.75 or \$2 a day, especially for green boys from the city. Much depends upon the kind of work to be done. Boys can soon be made efficient in weeding, but require close supervision, as the work is monotonous. They are also satisfactory when used for picking fruit.

The organization of farm camps has begun too late last season for best results. This season will find the work on a much better basis. For one thing, it is planned to have the boys available in groups, so that the farmers can call upon them as needed. Boys in the school camps will be housed either in tents or barracks. Good meals and various amusements will keep the boys occupied when not at work. All boys who enroll this year will receive the button of the reserve, bearing the seal of the United States, with the word "Recruit" written across the face. It is expected that every boy with a button will explain to his chum what the emblem means and thus become an unofficial recruiting agent.

Boys who hold themselves in readiness for a call between May 1 and Oct. 12, and who do satisfactory work for at least six weeks, will receive an official bronze badge and will be given an honorable discharge at the close of the season, when fitting exercises will be held in the schools. An enrollment agent has been appointed in every high school of the State, and the work is being extended to preparatory and private schools. A big army of boys will go into the fields when the ground is ready for planting, and their patriotic service will be of real value in winning the war.

HUNGARIAN CHURCH BRANCH SECEDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Priests and lay delegates from 23 American parishes of the Oriental Orthodox Rumanian church, in conference here, seceded from Hungarian church rule and placed themselves under the guidance of the Metropolitan of Bucharest. The Metropolitan will consecrate a bishop in Rumania as soon as this is possible and order that he establish himself in Cleveland to look after this new branch of his church. Members of the seceding churches are Transylvanians of the Rumanian race. Public announcement of the secession was made here at a mass meeting attended by Dr. Constantine Angelescu, Rumanian Minister to the United States, who complimented the Transylvanian Rumanians on their severance of church relations from the Hungarian jurisdiction.

Speeches made on the occasion of the secession were highly complimentary

to the United States. Rumanians declared their hope of liberty lay in the vigorous action the United States is taking in the world war. Dr. Angelescu complimented Youngstown Rumanians, who have already furnished 117 volunteers for overseas military service. The Rev. Ioan Porea, archpriest of the Rumanian church in the United States, took part in the ceremony.

FRANCE TO CONTINUE TO END, SAYS LEADER

BOSTON, Mass.—France is prepared and will continue to fight until victory over aggression is won, according to Marcel Knecht, French High Commissioner to the United States. M. Knecht said on Saturday at a dinner given in his honor by the New Century Club, in the Boston City Club, that France has an army of 4,700,000 men, 3,000,000 of whom are at the front and 1,700,000 behind the lines as support.

"The French will not abandon the fight," said M. Knecht. "The peasants and the women of France want the fight to continue to make France a free nation. They will not stop for any social or political reason. We are glad to have our old ally, the United States, with us again."

"The effort of France has been the most astonishing of any nation since the world began. I do not say this from pride, I say it because it is the truth. Our effort has been the effort of every woman and every child."

AIRPLANE PROGRAM FAILURE CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report on the airplane program up to about the first of this year, prepared by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, and just submitted to the President, promises to play an important part in the inquiry into aviation affairs already begun by the special board which is under the chairmanship of Snowden Marshall of New York.

Aviation officials, it is reported, will invite a full investigation of all failures shown or charges made on the document prepared by Mr. Borglum.

REMOVAL OF STATUE OF FREDERICK ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Thomas of Colorado introduced a resolution on Saturday proposing the removal of the statue of Frederick the Great from its present position in front of the War College in Washington. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The Senator intimated that he would urge any favorable action on the resolution.

A Statler Instance

In every Statler bedroom is a framed card on which are printed the rates for that room, for one person and for two.

In other words, Hotels Statler mark their selling prices in plain figures. You know what your bill will be; you know that you're not being overcharged through a misunderstanding—yours or the clerk's; you know that you're paying just what every other occupant of that room pays—no more, no less. That's standard American practice in first-class retail stores; some day it will doubtless be standard practice in the best hotels.

That framed card is a small detail—but it illustrates the Statler way of doing things. It's one of the many concrete applications of the Statler policy of fairness, and a full and honest man's worth, to every patron—whatever kind or price of room he occupies.

You'll Like These Things:

You find other expressions of that policy in Statler hotels when you buy a newspaper—and pay no more than if you bought it on the street; when you use a public washroom without being annoyed by whisk-broom or other services which you do not specifically request; when you notice at the restaurant-entrances printed signs explaining that checking of hats and wraps is free; and that tips aren't expected. Instances might be multiplied; the point is that the policy finds expression in actual practice in all the Statler Hotels.

Every—every—Statler bedroom has private bath, circulating icewater, and numerous other unusual conveniences. Rates from \$2 a day. An instance of Statler service to guests: when you wake you find a morning paper under your door—but you don't find a charge for it in your bill.



Women who travel alone are "roomed" by maids who are glad to contribute to their comfort in any way they can. You can be sure that your wife, daughter, mother or sweetheart, is well taken care of when she stops at a Statler Hotel.

In New York

One of the world's greatest railways—the Pennsylvania System—is building, in New York, the world's largest hotel. It will be called HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, and will be Statler-operated. In Hotel Pennsylvania's 2500 guest-rooms (each with private bath) will be found all the "extras" comfort-features of the present Statlers—and some besides. It will be opened in the fall of 1918.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO 430 Rooms 450 Baths
CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
ST. LOUIS 650 Rooms 650 Baths

DEFENSE COUNCILS' POWERS DEFINED

Organizations May Be Considered in Three Groups, as Volunteers, Appointed by Governor, or Created by the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information indicates in its national service handbook that there are councils of defense or similar organizations under different names in each of the states, including the District of Columbia.

These organizations may be considered in three groups. In many states, as, for instance, in Massachusetts, the Council of Defense, or Committee on Public Safety, is a volunteer extra-statutory organization, appointed by the Governor to render assistance in meeting war problems and emergencies.

In other states, the Legislature has given the Governor sweeping war powers, as, for instance, in Rhode Island and New Jersey. In some of the states within this group the Legislature has authorized the Governor to delegate all or part of these powers to other persons, when he thinks it is advisable. From the available material, it is not possible to state whether this is the source of the powers of the councils of defense in these states.

In the third group are a number of states in which the Legislature has expressly created a state council of defense or committee on public safety with express powers during the period of the war.

Authority in Nebraska

Law Creating Council States It Is for Purpose of Aiding Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The council owes its legal existence to a law passed at the 1917 legislative session. The declaration of war came in the closing days of the session, after the time had expired for the introduction of new bills, and so the sections of the statute defining its powers are found in connection with a National Guard Reorganization Law, to which these had been attached after the original bill had passed the House and was before the Senate.

A body of 11 citizens, consisting of one representative each of the manufacturing, labor, banking, farming and railroad industries, a physician, an engineer, a representative of the Red Cross or some other war activity, the Adjutant-General and two of the laity, constitutes the council which, however, functions through committees.

The law creating the council sets up that it is for the purpose of assisting the Governor and the military arm of the Government, and to do all things necessary to bring about the highest efficiency within the State, and to coordinate its efforts with those of the Federal Government and representative bodies of other states. Members are appointed by and are subject to removal by the Governor, and are paid \$5 a day for each day actually spent on the work, although only a few members charge other than expenses. An appropriation of \$25,000 maintains an office force.

The law further empowers the council to adopt whatever rules and regulations are necessary to carry out its objects. It may thus form advisory committees, organize subsidiary bodies and call upon all state departments to furnish whatever facts, statistics or assistance it may require. Moreover, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor all of its proceedings must be kept secret, and employees are forbidden under penalty to reveal anything connected with its work.

The commission is given power to make full investigation of all questions directly or indirectly relating to or bearing upon the purposes of the act. It is given power to issue subpoenas and to require persons called before it to testify. It may compel the production of all books of accounts, files, or papers and documents relating to any investigations or any matter under consideration. It also has the power to issue compulsory processes and to compel the attendance of witnesses. It also has the power to punish all who disobey its writs or orders. This gives it the same authority that a court of record has to compel the attendance of persons and the production of records. It has the power as has the court, to punish persons for refusal to answer questions deemed by it to be proper and to punish for all other acts of contempt similarly. The available appropriation was \$25,000.

Powers in California

Little Legal Authority Conferred Except That of Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California State Council of Defense was created by act of the Legislature, and while it performs many and varied functions it has little legal power except to investigate and consider various subjects. The county councils of defense are created by the Governor and have no legal status. The county councils work under the direction of and in cooperation with the State Council but upon a purely voluntary basis.

The State Council of Defense bears the same relation to the National Council of Defense that the county councils bear to the State Council. That is, there is no legal connection between the California State Council of Defense and the National Council of Defense, the California State Council merely acting as the California repre-

sentative of the National Council. Whatever the National Council wants done in California is referred to the State Council.

The California State Council of Defense consists of 33 members appointed by the Governor from state and federal officeholders, members of the staff of the University of California, and citizens of the State.

The county councils of defense consist, at the direction of the Governor, of the presiding judge of the Superior Court of the county, the district attorney, the sheriff and the chairman of the board of supervisors, these four choosing three others, one of whom shall be, according to the recommendation of the Governor, a woman and one a farmer. These county councils frequently add from 10 to 15 other members to their bodies.

The duties and powers of the county councils are similar, within their respective territories, to the duties and powers of the State Council, which will be enumerated below. The State Council is in constant communication with the county councils, sending them bulletins and other communications asking for information and suggesting lines of action, the county councils making reports direct to the State Council. The nature of the duties and powers and the general activity of both the State Council and the county councils will be seen from the following enumeration of the duties of the State Council as given in the statute which created that body:

"It shall be the duty of the State Council of Defense at once to take under consideration the effects of the occurrence of war upon the people of the State of California; to consider measures for public defense and security, for the protection of routes of communication, for the betterment and protection of public health, for the public care and assistance of individuals and classes upon whom the hardships occasioned by war would fall most heavily, for the fuller development of the resources of the State, particularly those from which are derived the supplies of food and other commodities upon which the conduct of war makes special demand; to encourage the military training of the citizens of the State; to examine into measures to increase the public revenue to meet war demands and to effect the elimination of waste and extravagance; and to consider measures to be taken to meet the exigencies of all situations occasioned by war."

The available appropriation was \$100,000.

Minnesota Commission

Power Given to Summon Any Person to Undergo Examination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety was created by an act of the Legislature, approved and in force April 16, 1917. The commission consists of seven persons, and the Governor and attorney-general are ex officio members. The Governor is chairman and appoints the remaining five members. The commission has power to do all acts not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the State or of the United States, necessary for the public safety, or for the protection of life and property, and to do all things necessary to make available the military, civil and industrial resources of the State for the defense of the State and the nation. To that end the commission has all necessary power not expressly specified, and in addition the following specific powers:

(1) To purchase, lease, hire or otherwise acquire property necessary for any of the purposes mentioned above.

(2) To seize, condemn and appropriate property for any of the uses and to provide for making proper compensation therefor.

(3) To cooperate with the military and other officers and agents of the United States Government in all matters pertaining to the duties and functions of the commission, and in all matters relating to the prosecution of the war.

(4) To require any person to appear before the commission or before any of its agents for examination; to examine this person, under oath, as to his knowledge; to require this person to produce any writings or documents in his control. For this purpose the courts are required to issue, upon the request of the commission, a subpoena. The commission has power to punish any person refusing to answer or produce the writing or documents required, for contempt.

(5) The commission has power to inquire into the methods by which any public official, other than a constitutional officer of the State, is performing his duties, and may advise the Governor to remove any delinquent officer from the public service.

(6) To provide for the comfort of persons in military service of the State or of the United States.

(7) To provide for the enlistment, organization and maintenance of a home guard for service within the State. The Governor, however, retains his constitutional and statutory powers with relation to the guard. The appropriation available was \$1,000,000.

SHIPPING FIGURES ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The House of Commons again raised the shipbuilding question and Mr. Bonar Law announced there would be a publication of allied tonnage losses. Sir Eric Geddes probably giving the actual figures, next Wednesday. The men in the yards would be frankly told the facts and the results would probably astonish everyone who was not despondent. The stimulus of local patriotism would also be resorted to.

GERMAN INFLUENCE GREATEST MENACE

Public Statement From President Wilson on Its Demoralizing Effects Expected—Situation in Siberia Still Unsolved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As one means of combating the propaganda of Germany which seeks to weaken the morale of the Allies, it is expected that the President will soon make a public statement on the Russian situation. No official mention has been made of the character of the statement expected, but when it does come, it is considered by public men, there will be no mistaking its tone.

It is realized here that the world is filled at the present moment with the most menacing propaganda of the war. Now it is a report that Germany is invincible; now that since the Russian peace has been signed all contending elements in Germany are coming over to the side of the war party; now that another peace offer is to be made.

Administration officials are convinced, although none may be quoted directly on the subject, that Germany would have been defeated ere this if she had not succeeded in demoralizing Russia by the organization of the Bolshevik movement. The purpose of the present propaganda is to weaken the allied cause in the several countries at war with Germany by the publication widely of reports that will be calculated to appeal to the pacifist element in the various countries.

The Administration has not thought of any subject at this moment save the prompt prosecution of the war. Nothing is more distasteful to the President than peace talk of any kind. He is firmly convinced that underneath the surface of all the turmoil in Russia among the masses there is yet to be found intelligence and hearts that will respond to his simple appeals on behalf of the people of the world who, he believes, should be permitted to rule themselves.

The Siberian situation continues to be one of the most important phases of the international problem. From the standpoint of this Government there has been no change since the President made known his views to Tokyo, according to the best information available. It is considered in some quarters that the Entente Powers will prevail upon Japan to permit China to participate in any action deemed necessary in Siberia. So far as China is concerned, Peking is anxious to act in harmony with the United States and the Allies, and only awaits the necessary exchange of views before taking necessary steps. It is considered that if Japan should declare her intention of acting in Siberia and of withdrawing her forces when the Russian outlook cleared, the situation would be easier all around.

SERVICE BOARD'S PLAN IS OPPOSED

Boston Electrical Contractor Says 12 of Every 20 Nickels Paid Elevated for Operation

BOSTON, Mass.—Twelve out of every 20 nickels paid the Boston Elevated by the public go for operation, according to H. A. Holder, a Boston electrical contractor, who spoke before the Joint Legislative Committee on the Boston Elevated today. He said that he once was an investor in West End Electric, but he had dropped the former when he came home from Europe and discovered that they were not so prosperous as he believed they should be. He then said that for every dollar the Elevated takes in from subway operation it pays back 79.06 cents for operation, for rapid transit service it pays 62.05 cents out of each dollar for operation, and for its surface lines it pays 14.07 cents of each dollar.

He opposed the Public Service Commission's plan, because, under it, the president of the road would be no more than an office boy. He believed that what is necessary is the adoption of a system which would get more service out of the directors, whom he described as among the ablest men in New England.

He offered a plan of his own by which there should be a directorate of nine, three of whom should represent the State and be appointed by the Governor, three would represent the stockholders and three would be from the active management. With such a board each interest would do its best and there would be absolutely no shunting of responsibility. Mr. Holder differed with everybody else who has spoken so far, including the officials of the road, on the matter of new capital. He claimed that that was not what is needed.

SERBIAN COMMERCIAL MISSION IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Edinburgh Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Serbian Commercial and Industrial Commission, which is at present making a tour of Great Britain, recently spent two days in Edinburgh. Pleasure was combined with business, and one day was devoted to a visit to the fleet. At a dinner given in honor of the commission, the Lord Provost, Sir John Lorne MacLeod, who presided, extended a cordial welcome to their guests.

Replying in Serbian, M. Rizinitch, president of the Chamber of Commerce in Belgrade, said the commissioners had been deeply touched by the welcome accorded them throughout the country. Every Serbian, he said, hoped for a speedy reconstruction of

his country after the war—the end of which would result in a victory for humanity and civilization. M. Rizinitch then went on to speak of the help rendered to the Serbians by the Scottish women, and especially by the Scottish women's hospitals, whose work, he declared, every Serbian living would ever vividly remember.

Dr. Djouritch, professor of political economy in the University of Belgrade, who spoke in English, referred to the economic conference in Paris, and said he considered one of the most important articles was the one that favored strong economic trade relations between the Allies. The Serbian people, he said, were particularly anxious to establish really strong economic relations between the people of Great Britain and themselves. This object, he thought, could be best attained by the establishment of direct communications. After that, the export and import trade of the two countries could be organized in various ways. Dr. Djouritch attached special importance to organizing credit between the two countries. He stated it would be to Serbia's interest to have trade relations with a highly industrial country, such as Great Britain, rather than a country like Austria which was only partially organized economically and industrially, or with a country which was very much better organized than Austria but which aimed at political domination. He thought it would also be to Great Britain's interest to establish trade relations with a new country like Serbia.

Previous to their visit to Edinburgh, the Serbian delegates spent some time in Glasgow, where they had the opportunity of meeting the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

BOSTON C. L. U. TO PUSH BOND SALES

Liberal Subscriptions to Third Loan to Be Urged by Speakers Before the Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A committee from the Boston Central Labor Union will address every union in this city, urging that liberal subscriptions be given to the third Liberty Loan, which is to be offered to the public on April 6, according to plans outlined by Edward F. McGrady, president of the Central Labor Union, at the weekly meeting of that organization at Wells Memorial Building on Sunday. He appointed a committee of 14 members, with himself as chairman, to devise ways and means of enabling labor to do its part in making the loan a great success.

Mr. McGrady said that the Central Labor Union had been directly appealed to by William G. McAdoo, United States Secretary of the Treasury, and Alexander Whiteside of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, to help make the loan a success. As a slogan for organized labor, he proposed: "Remember, the third Liberty Loan must go well 'over the top.'"

A communication from William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, was read, urging the workmen to report at once to his department any unpatriotic expression or act of a fellow-worker that may in any way injure the Government in its vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. McGrady announced that all such reports would be kept confidential.

Mr. McGrady also announced a meeting Tuesday night of the executive board and the committee appointed to receive William A. Appleton, secretary of the British General Trade Union, and Joshua Butterworth, head of the Ship Construction Workers Union, who are scheduled to arrive at Boston on Wednesday.

CANADIAN HONORED ON UNITED STATES SOIL

By United Press

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. A. James, a sergeant in the Canadian artillery, today was decorated in Madison Square Garden by a British general, with a United States general, members of the national forces, boy scouts, women members of the motor corps, and others of the military organization looking on.

The decoration was for bravery in repairing a telephone wire under heavy fire. This is the first example of such an honor being conferred.

WAGE INCREASE NOTIFICATION

By United Press

CHICAGO, Ill.—About 25,000 employees in the various plants of the International Harvester Company received notice today that on April 1 an increase in pay of approximately 10 per cent will be granted. It is the sixth wage increase during the past two and a half years.

MASONIC APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Two provincial grand masters have recently been appointed by the Duke of Connaught Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Lord St. Levan becomes Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Cornwall, and Col. W. F. Wyley Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Warwickshire.

MINE DUMPS ASSESSABLE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Attorney-General of Utah has determined that all mine dumps are to be considered as parts of the mines themselves and are assessable for taxes by the state board of equalization rather than by county assessors.

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8

Berkshire String Quartet
First Time in Boston

Program—Quartet, No. 1, G minor, Brahms; Quartet, D major, (Peters No. 50), Beethoven; Quartet, E major, Op. 45, D minor, Tchaikovsky, 1.50, 1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

WAR ARTICLES NOT BEHIND SERUM USE

Inquiry at Surgeon-General's Office Brings Out Fact Army Inoculation is Carried Out by Order of Secretary Baker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The question has arisen as to what legal authority the medical department of the army has for the enforced administration of serums to enlisted men and officers, especially the serum intended for protection against typhoid. Investigation of this subject shows the following facts:

Every officer and enlisted man of the United States Army, including every national guardman when in federal service, is under the military law provided in the articles of war. These articles were revised and passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress, and are a part of the revised statutes of the United States. Article 109, the oath of enlistment which defines the obligation of every soldier, is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Inquiry at the Surgeon-General's office concerning the legality of the administration of serums to the men of the army elicited the response: "It is done by order of the Secretary of War. The question has been threshed out many times and every time the President has decided that these steps must be taken."

The soldier is considered to be obliged to submit to the administration of serums under the part of his oath in which he promises to obey the orders of the President and those of his superior officers. The articles of war contain no reference, either directly or indirectly, to any discipline the soldier may be subjected to, either by court-martial or otherwise because of any refusal to submit to medical or surgical orders respecting his own body.

Information is given at the Surgeon-General's office that General Pershing has ordered that no man be sent to France who has not been vaccinated, and the order is being carried out. There is no law covering this phase of army service beyond the orders of the President, as Com-

mand-in-Chief, and the general in the field.

Recently the Judge Advocate-General of the army decided that in the case of an enlisted man who refuses to submit to an operation to fit him for efficient military service after three surgeons have decided the operation is necessary and will not endanger the soldier, he may be tried by court-martial. The articles of war contain no provision for such a case specifically.

Vaccination Ruling Defied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Although Dr. Richard M. Olin, secretary of the State Board of Health, threatened to quarantine the whole city of Muskegon with state troops, if vaccination was not completed within a month, the mayor and city council refused to make the treatment compulsory, establishing instead free vaccination. Dr. Olin, however, took no further steps in the matter.

The Board of Health has aroused antagonism in several Michigan cities by orders for compulsory vaccination of all citizens and all school children. In Flint, for example, objectors offered, at a special hearing granted by the school board, to withdraw their children from the schools.

CHANGE PROPOSED IN DRAFT METHOD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plan to base the draft quota on registration and liability to service instead of on the number of men in Class One, as proposed by Provost Marshal-General Crowder, will be laid before President Wilson tonight by Representative Dent of Alabama, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska, who declined to concur in the committee's favorable report on a bill sponsored by the Administration and by General Crowder. Representative Shallenberger said he would point out to the President that the administration plan would work inequalities in the number of fighting men given by the different states.

BENCHERS OF MIDDLE TEMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—An application has been made to the Benchers of the Middle Temple by Miss Helena Normanton, B. A., for admission as a student, and the matter will be considered shortly by the petitions committee. Miss Normanton is a university extension lecturer and a speaker on social questions. Her application has been endorsed by Mr. Holford Knight, a strong advocate for the admission of women to the bar, and by Mr. Wells Thatcher.

MORE BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION SHOWN

Statistics From Charitable Organizations in 120 United States Cities Gathered by League for Preventive Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Evidence in the form of official police department records proving that abolition of the liquor traffic results in a great reduction in arrests for drunkenness and that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic is insignificant as compared to the cost of taking care of those affected by the traffic, is contained in a compilation of reports from charitable organizations in 120 cities of the United States by Miss Amy Woods, general secretary, League for Preventive Work of Boston.

In the fiscal year 1915-1916, Miss Woods says, organized charities in 114 cities were called upon to help 124,000 resident families, and in at least one out of every eight temperance was one of the operating factors in bringing about the need of charitable aid.

A much larger proportion of license cities, she continues, have a higher rate of temperance than no-license cities. "For instance, take the cities with a population between 200,000 and 300,000. The license cities are: Providence, R. I., 6 per cent; Rochester, N. Y., 15 per cent; Columbus, O., 21 per cent; St. Paul, 41 per cent, and prohibition city of Denver, 2 per cent.

In regard to arrests, Miss Woods declared, 113 other cities report 1,250,000 in one year, or one for every 29 people. Thirty-seven per cent of these were on the technical charge of drunkenness. If the larger proportion of arrests for disorderly conduct and for assault which could be laid to intoxication were added, the percentage would be much higher. For instance, the figures taken from the last annual report of the police department of Madison, Wis., shows that of the 979 persons whose cases were carried into court, 953 were classed as inebriate.

Thirty-seven cities show from police records that more than one-half of their arrests were for drunkenness and 38 others, more than a quarter. That arrests for drunkenness has a direct connection with the open saloon has long been conceded, says Miss Woods, but a few comparisons may not be amiss. Steubenville, O., in 1915 under 12 months prohibition, had 991 total arrests, and in the first 11 months of 1916 under licenses, 2079, or more than double the prohibition number.

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THE OFFER

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

J. W. RAY WINS AND
EQUALS A RECORD

Famous Illinois Athletic Club
Runner Captures United
States 1000-Yard Indoor
Championship Run

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. W. Ray, the wonderful runner of the Illinois Athletic Club is today not only holding the United States championship for the 1000-yard run indoors, but is also joint holder with J. W. Overton, the former Yale University track captain, of the record of 2m. 14s., for that distance following his victory in that event in the A. U. indoor championships at the twenty-second regiment armory, Saturday.

This event was easily the feature of the championship meet. There were three starters in the race, the other two being M. A. Devanyan of the first naval district and formerly of the Millrose A. C. and E. H. Fall, Western Conference one-mile champion, and now at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Fall set the pace for the first quarter of a mile, which he covered in 57.4-5s. This seemed to slow Fall up, and at the half-mile mark Ray was leading, covering that distance in the fast time of 1m. 27s. Passing this mark, Ray sprinted, and rapidly drew away from the other runners, breaking the tape 25 yards ahead of Devanyan, who was an equal distance ahead of Fall.

The University of Pennsylvania won the team championship with 12 points to its credit. The First Naval District of Boston was second with nine and Cornell University was third with eight. The summary:

Sixty Yard Dash—William Ganzmuller, Penn State, first; Loren Murchison, Columbian A. C., St. Louis, second; F. S. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time 8.4-5s.

Three-Hundred Yard Run—S. G. Landers, University of Pennsylvania, first; Frank Shea, University of Pittsburgh, second; G. W. Derrill, Boys' Club, New York, third. Time 3:22.5-5s.

Six-Hundred Yard Run—M. Gustavson, University of Pennsylvania, first; D. S. Caldwell, Boston, second; John Sullivan, unattached, third. Time 1m. 17s.

One Thousand Yard Run—J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., first; M. A. Devanyan, Boston Navy Yard, second; E. H. Fall, Great Lakes naval station, Chicago, third. Time 2m. 14s. (Equals world's indoor record.)

Two-Mile Run—E. J. Garvey, P. A. C., first; G. T. Nightingale, New Hampshire State College, second; L. H. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., third. Time 9m. 40s.

Five Mile Run—Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., first; H. E. Weeks, first naval district, second; Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A., third. Time 25m. 28.1-5s.

Seventy Yard Hurdle—H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia, first; Walter Smith, Cornell University, second; A. L. Eads, officers T. S. Camp Upton, third. Time 3:35-5s.

Medley Relay, distance 1 1/4 miles—Cornell University team, first; First Naval District, Boston, second; Camp Dix team, third. Time 7m. 43s.

Two-Mile Walk—R. M. Remer, unattached, first; Corp. J. B. Pearson, Sparanburg, second; J. R. Rucker, unattached, third. Time 14m. 27.1-5s.

Running High Jump—Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House, first, 5ft. 10in.; C. L. Siebert, Chicago, second, 5ft. 10in.; O. K. Perry, U. S. M. R. C., third, 5ft. 8in.

Standing High Jump—Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C., New York, first, 5ft.; Samuel Kronman, Clark House, New York, second, 4ft. 8in.; T. R. Clark, Lafayette College, third, 4ft. 5in.

Standing Broad Jump—Samuel Kronman, Clark House, A. A., New York, first, 7ft. 2 1/2in.; L. Goehring, Mohawk A. A., 19ft. 1 1/2in.; second; Clinton Larsen, aviation camp, Waco, Tex., third, 5ft. 3 1/2in.

Sixteen-Pound Shot—D. C. Sinclair, Princeton, first, 42ft. 10 1/2in.; Ensign H. G. Cann, U. S. S. R. C., second, 41ft. 8in.; Harry Cornell, Pastime A. C., 41ft. 5 1/2in., third.

ENGLISH HIGH WINS
FIRST STATE MEET

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston English High School won the first annual Massachusetts High School Athletic Association indoor track and field meet at the East Armory, East Newton Street, Saturday afternoon, the Blue and Blue athletes scoring a total of 48 points against the 40.3-5 points made by the High School of Commerce, their nearest competitor. Out of the 198 points distributed seven Boston schools scored 122 points, while only 19 schools outside of the city figured in the summary.

Though the Lynn Classical High School was the services of Oscar Hockens, the speedy 600-yard runner, the team figured strongly, taking third place with 21.1-3 points. East Boston High and Wakefield High School had a few strong individuals who placed their teams just behind the leading trio with 15 and 14 points respectively. Boston Latin School, Hyde Park, Lowell, West Roxbury, Medford, Brockton and South Boston were the only other schools that scored as many as five points.

Thrills were furnished in many of the events; but the most exciting finish was reserved for the finale of the meet when Burke, Wakefield's captain edged out Earl Dudley, the Boston Latin School leader, at the tape in the 1000-yard run in 2m. 34s. The Purple captain had led the way throughout the race, successfully fighting off Burke's many tries for the lead. The high scorer of the day and the only double winner of the meet was A. H. Miller, English High's junior sprinter and shot-putter. Capt. William Nolan of East Boston outran Colin of Commerce in the 300-yard event, finishing with a fine spurt, a good three yards ahead of the Fenway runner.

CALIFORNIA WINS 45 TO 23
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—University of California defeated Leland Stanford Jr. University 45 to 23 in their annual intercollegiate swimming meet at the Olympic Club pool, in this city Friday evening.

MICHIGAN WINS
DUAL TRACK MEET

Wolverines Become Leading
Contender for Western Conference Indoor Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan definitely became a leading contender for the Western Conference indoor track championship Saturday night when she easily defeated the University of Chicago by a score of 57 to 20, in the first dual meet between the colleges since 1905.

The Wolverines placed first in all but two events, Chicago winning the mile and the quarter-mile by good margins. The surprise of the meet was Michigan's victory in the final relay. The Maroon's relay team was credited with being one of the strongest in the country, while Michigan, up to Saturday, had yet to form a regular relay team.

The individual star of the meet was the Wolverine sophomore, C. H. Johnson. This boy, equal for first place in the 50-yard dash, in the 50-yard dash and in the 60-yard high hurdles. He also tied for first place in the running high jump, bringing his individual total to 13 points.

Chicago was especially weak in the high-jump and pole vault. In the former, she was forced out in 5ft. 6in. and in the latter, her representative barely cleared the bar at the opening height of 9ft. Cross, of Michigan, vaulted until he had reached 11ft. and then voluntarily stopped. Fursten, who won a fine quarter-mile, and McCosh, who won the mile in 4m. 25s., were the leading scorers for the Maroons.

Michigan now has a record of three victories and no defeats in track. She made the highest score at the University of Illinois carnival and defeated Notre Dame in a dual meet. The summary:

Fifty-Yard Dash—Won by Johnson, Michigan; Zoellin, Michigan, second; Fursten, Chicago, third. Time 5:5-5s.

Sixty-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Johnson, Michigan; Beardsley, Michigan, second; Zoellin, Michigan, third. Time 1:18-5s.

40-Yard Dash—Won by Fursten, Chicago; Forbes, Michigan, second; Annan, Chicago, third. Time 5:3-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Stoll, Michigan; Gensert, Chicago, second; Langley, Michigan, third. Time 2m. 3s.

One-Mile Run—Won by McCosh, Chicago; Sedwick, Michigan, second; Lewis, Chicago, third. Time 4m. 25s.

Eight-Lap Relay—Won by Michigan. (Messner, Kruger, Zoellin, Forbes). Time 2m. 48s.

Running High Jump—Johnson, Haight and Lattin, Michigan, tied for first place. Pole Vault—Won by Cross, Michigan; Scott, Michigan, second; Annan, Chicago, third. Height 11ft.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Baker, Michigan; Jackson, Chicago, second; Lindstrom, Michigan, third. Distance 41ft. 1 1/2in.

SENDS FINAL TERMS
TO PITCHER RUDOLPH

MIAMI, Fla.—Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League baseball team announced here Sunday afternoon that he had wired final terms to Pitcher Richard Rudolph and that if he does not come in now the chances are that an attempt to do so later will mean less desirable terms for him. When asked in regard to the other players who have not appeared as yet at the training camp, he said that he believed they would all report within the next two days, with the possible exception of the outfielder, Walter Reh, whose demand for an increase in salary seems unfair to Stallings. E. J. Konetchy has notified the club that he is on his way, and he may be expected to arrive here at any time. It is probable that he and Stallings will hold a conference before signing the 1918 contract, but there is little doubt but what satisfactory terms will be arranged as the Braves need the infielder's batting, which is a valuable asset to any club.

There is a meeting in New York today between President H. N. Hempstead and President P. D. Haughton of the Braves regarding the selection of a second infielder to go with C. L. Herzog to complete the deal. One of the two men named by Stallings is James Smith whom the Boston Club now holds subject to call. Word was received from Pitcher Burmeister that he has decided not to play baseball this season, and this makes the Braves' pitching outlook not so good as it was. William James, a former member of the Braves' pitching staff, reported here Sunday night and appeared to be in fine shape. Catcher Arthur Wilson and outfielder Joseph Kelly also arrived upon the same train.

TWELVE BASEBALL
GAMES FOR CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's varsity basketball team will take part in only 12 contests this spring, according to the schedule which has been drawn up and was ratified by the Committee on Student Affairs recently. Games are to be played with college and service teams.

Lafayette College will furnish the first opposition when it comes to Ithaca April 12. The final game will be with Niagara at Ithaca, May 14. The Red and White will make a short trip, taking in New York City, West Point, New Haven, Conn. and Newport, R. I. The full list follows:

April 12—Lafayette, at Ithaca; 19—Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 20—Columbia, at New York City; 23—Colgate, at Ithaca; 26—Naval Reserve, at Newport; 27—Yale, at New Haven; 28—Columbia, at New York.
May 1—West Point, at West Point; 4—United States Army Ambulance, at Ithaca; 6—Columbia, at Ithaca; 11—University of Pennsylvania, at Ithaca; 14—Niagara, at Ithaca.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Annapolis Academy team defeated the Yale varsity at Annapolis, Saturday, 7 bouts to 2.

J. J. Winn '19 has been reelected captain of the Princeton varsity wrestling team for next winter.

The Lehigh varsity wrestling team defeated the Columbia varsity at Bethlehem, Saturday, 23 points to 9.

The Williams College Basketball team defeated Amherst College at Williamstown, Saturday, 37 to 19.

The Swarthmore College swimming team defeated Columbia University in a dual meet at Swarthmore, Saturday, 28 to 25.

M. G. Milligan, pitcher for the Pittsburgh Nationals, has been ordered to report at the aviation camp in Columbus, O.

The Pennsylvania State College wrestling team defeated Cornell University in a dual meet at Ithaca, Saturday, 25 points to 4.

D. S. Pratt, the second baseman secured by the New York Americans from the St. Louis Browns, signed his 1918 contract Saturday.

George Mogridge, left handed pitcher and performer of a no-hit game, has signed his contract for 1918 with the New York American League Baseball Club.

The Harvard freshman team defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity wrestlers in a dual meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday, 14 points to 6.

J. J. Egan, manager of the Providence Club of the International League in 1917, has been signed to manage the Milwaukee Club of the American Association.

Vincent Wysocki has been elected captain of the Lehigh varsity basketball team for next winter. He is also pitcher on the varsity nine and half-back on the football eleven.

J. M. Barnes of Broadmore won the Florida east coast open golf championship at St. Augustine, Saturday, with a card of 299. W. C. Hagen of Rochester was second with 300 and P. J. Doyle of Deal, third, with 307.

The Harvard freshman track team defeated Worcester Academy in a dual meet at Soldiers Field, Boston, Saturday, 49 points to 23. Krogness of Harvard was high scorer with 14 points to his credit.

J. H. Shoemaker and T. A. Plunkett were the winners of Saturday's games in the United States amateur pocket billiard championship tournament at New York, Shoemaker defeating C. M. Munoz, 125 to 89, and Plunkett winning from Augustus Gardner, 125 to 114.

Electing freshmen to varsity captaincies is not a very common occurrence in the big colleges of the United States. Wesleyan's election of a freshman to lead the varsity swimmers in 1919 is one of the few that have been recorded.

President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club and Manager John Hendricks of the St. Louis Nationals, are reported to have entered protests against the Boston Braves, New York Giants and Brooklyn Nationals for having their pitchers go South so early this spring.

D. R. Meigs of the Merion Cricket Club won the men's singles lawn tennis championship of the Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club, Saturday, defeating Christian Mack, 2-6, 8-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3. Meigs and Raymond Balfe defeated Mack and C. H. Horton for the men's doubles, 8-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and F. B. Alexander defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson in a mixed doubles lawn tennis match at the Longwood Cricket Club indoor courts, Saturday, 2-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. Alexander and Johnson then played a doubles match with N. W. Niles and Richard Bishop and won, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

There is no question but what a few handicap lawn tennis tournaments will meet with great success in the United States this summer. Good handicapping will not only result in some close matches, but it will tend to get some players into the game who would not compete otherwise on account of the fact that they realize they cannot meet better players with any degree of success.

I. W. W. SUSPECT ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Daniel Murray, one of the four men whose names were withheld when the United States grand jury returned an indictment on Feb. 8, charging 55 alleged Industrial Workers of the World with a conspiracy to obstruct the prosecution of the war and to encourage sabotage, has been arrested in Sacramento. He will be arraigned with Louis Tori and the other defendants, on Monday, April 8, the date set for the preliminary hearing of William Hood and George Voelter and the other I. W. W. members.

KEATING GOES TO ST. PAUL
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Raymond Keating, star pitcher of the Toledo American Association Baseball Club last year, has been obtained by the St. Paul American Association Club from the New York Americans. Manager Kelley announced here Sunday night,

CHARLESTOWN IS
AGAIN A WINNER

Takes Two Straight Games From
Pittsburgh Athletic Association
in National Hockey League

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	10	2	.833
Charlestown Navy Yard	4	4	.500
Wanderers Hockey Club	3	7	.300
Arena Hockey Club	2	8	.200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Playing a very fast game in the first half and, a strong defensive in the second half, the Charlestown Navy Yard made it two straight victories over the Pittsburgh Athletic Association hockey team in the National Hockey League championship race by taking the second game at the Boston Arena, Saturday, by a score of 4 to 3. While Pittsburgh won the championship of the league, Charlestown played the Pittsburgh seven to an even finish. Pittsburgh having won the two games played on its home rink.

The first half of Saturday's game was very fast, with the Charlestown team making two goals and keeping the Pittsburgh team from scoring. The Sailors kept the puck in the Pittsburgh territory most of the time, Geran, Hutchinson and Shaughnessy showing some speedy work.

The second half of the game found the Pittsburgh team a little stronger on the attack than the Sailors, but good defensive work on the part of La Croix kept the visitors' tally to three goals, which the Sailors were able to offset by scoring twice and thus retaining a one-goal lead. The summary:

summary	
CHARLESTOWN	PITTSBURGH
Shaughnessy, L. W.	F. W. J. McCormick
Downing, C. P.	G. L. McCormick
Hutchinson, R.	Dr. G. W. Tingley
Geran, R. W.	J. W. Baker
Skilton, C. P.	J. P. Madden
Howard, P.	C. P. McCrimmon
La Croix, R. W.	G. E. Fuller
Score—Charlestown Navy Yard 4, Pittsburgh Athletic Association 3. Goals—Hutchinson, Geran, Downing, Howard for Charlestown; L. McCormick 2, J. McCormick for Pittsburgh. Referee—Dr. G. W. Tingley and J. Mitchell. Goal umpires—Dr. E. F. Murphy and Nagle. Time—20-minute halves.	

Wanderers Defeat Arena

New York Team Wins Hockey Contest, 9 Goals to 6

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Wanderers Hockey Club of New York won the final game of the National Hockey League championship season scheduled for this city when it defeated the Arena Hockey Club seven at the St. Nicholas Rink, Saturday evening, 9 to 6.

The game was hard fought and required two extra periods to determine the winners. Arena led most of the time, but toward the close of the second half when Wanamaker and Nowell had been put out of the game for penalties, the Wanderers made three goals in rapid succession, tying the score. In the first extra period Crovat scored for the Wanderers and in the second Smith and Crovat scored. Roach was the individual star of the game. The summary:

WANDERERS		ARENA	
Crovat, R. W.	.....	Smith, C. P.	Wanamaker
Roach, R. W.	.....	Smith, C. P.	Wanamaker
Wellington, L. W.	.....	Smith, C. P.	Wanamaker
McCarthy, C. P.	.....	Smith, C. P.	Wanamaker
Duffner, P. W.	.....	Smith, C. P.	Wanamaker
Lewis, E. W.	.....	Smith, C. P.	Wanamaker
<p>Score—Wanderers Hockey Club 9, Arena Hockey Club 6. Goals—Roach, C. P. Crovat, McCarthy, 2, Smith for Wanderers; Wana-maker, 2, Hughes, 2, Synnot, Rice for Arena. Referee—Claffey, Assistant Referee—T. W. Watson. Time—20-minute halves, two extra periods of 5 minutes each.</p>			

BASEBALL IN FRANCE
ON EXTENSIVE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Baseball is to be introduced in France on an extensive scale during the coming season by the American troops. To aid in making the American national pastime a success, the Young Men's Christian Association is sending a large shipment of bats, part of a large order placed by the association in January for baseball equipment to be used by the men in cantonments and members of the expeditionary forces in France.

The association announces that for many weeks it has been forwarding equipment, which will be distributed among the troops in France through the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, whose huts are the general stores of the trenches. There are 12 models of bats, each named after leading batters in the major leagues, such as Cobb, Baker, Kauff, Speaker, Collins and others.

NORTHERN RUGBY
UNION FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Matches under Northern Rugby Union football rules were very much curtailed Feb. 8, only five games being completed. Barrow, the leaders, were too good for Wigan and won 5 to 0. Dewsbury visited Leeds and defeated the home side 5 to 2.

A local game between Hull and Kingston Rovers was won by the former 20 points to 11. A narrow margin of 3 to 0 gave Leigh the verdict against St. Helens Recreation, and Broughton defeated Salford 11 to 2.

MINNESOTA FIVE IS
WINNER IN CONTEST

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	9	3	.750
Minnesota	7	3	.700
Northwestern	5	3	.625
Chicago	6	6	.500
Illinois	6	6	.500
Purdue	5	5	.500
Ohio State	5	5	.500
Indiana	3	3	.500
Iowa	2	6	.400
Michigan	0	10	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—University of Minnesota sprang somewhat of a surprise in Western Conference basketball circles Saturday evening when the Gophers defeated the University of Wisconsin in their final game on the Badgers' home court by a score of 19 to 11. Schroeder of Minnesota was the high individual scorer with six points to his credit. The summary:

Time—20-minute halves.

Wisconsin opened its conference swimming season Saturday by defeating the University of Chicago 43 to 24. H. F. Biersach of Wisconsin broke the conference record for the 200-yard breast-stroke swimming distance in 2m. 45 4-5s.

Wisconsin opened its conference swimming season Saturday by defeating the University of Chicago 43 to 24. H. P. Biersack of Wisconsin broke the conference record for the 200-yard breast-stroke swimming distance in 2m. 45.4-5s.

CHICAGO FIVE
DEFEATS PURDUE

Maroons Win Their Final Game
in Western Conference Basketball Championship Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Purdue University lost its chance to figure fairly well in the Western Conference basketball race of 1918 when it dropped its final game to Chicago here Saturday night by the score of 22 to 15. This placed the Maroons on even terms with their visitors, who had opened the season with promising prospects.

Chicago got a slow start in its last game, but the Maroons' slowness was only to be duplicated later by Purdue's slowness. The visitors led after about 12 minutes of play, 7 to 3; then Chicago bestirred itself, and closed the half 11 to 7, not permitting Purdue another point meantime. The Maroons held their lead, though some substitutes put in by Purdue lived up things toward the finish of the game. Capt. W. C. Gorgas of Chicago, one of the conference's pair of star centers, played brilliantly in the last game. The summary:

The summary:

CHICAGO		PURDUE	
Block, l.f.	.....	r.g.	Church
Vollmer, r.f.	.....	l.c.	Heine
Gorgas, c.	.....	c.	Campbell
Long, l.g.	.....	r.f.	Tilson, Barbour
Hinkle, Rud. ph.	.....	
	.....	l.f.	Markley, Whipkus, Beall

Score—University of Chicago 22, Purdue University 15. Goals from field—Block 3, Vollmer 2, Gorgas 2, Hinkle, Long for Chicago; Campbell 2, Markley, Church, Beall for Purdue. Goals from foul—Gorgas 4 for Chicago; Church 5 for Purdue. Referee—Diddle. Time—20-minute halves.

YALE CAPTURES
SWIMMING TITLE

Defeats Princeton University in
Last Dual Meet of Intercollegiate Swimming Association

PRINCETON, N. J.—Yale University is holding the swimming championship title for the second successive year following its victory over the Princeton University swimmers in the Princeton pool Saturday afternoon by a score of 30 to 23. Yale also won the water-polo game with the Tigers, 16 to 6.

Princeton was handicapped by the loss of Erdman Harris, one of the Tigers' best representatives in the dashes and a reliable man in the relay quarter.

The 50-yard dash ended in a dead heat between Capt. R. B. Mayer of Yale and H. D. Johnson of Princeton, the time being 25.3-5s. C. H. Georgi of Princeton was third. Mayer was able to beat out Johnson in the 100-yard swim by a couple of feet, capturing this event in the excellent time of 58.3-5s. The Yale swimmers then proceeded to take a first and second place in the 220-yard dash. J. M. Hinks capturing first place in 2m. 49.4-5s., and Wagner taking second. H. M. Twitchell of Princeton was third.

The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Dead heat between Johnson, Princeton, and Mayer, Yale; third, Georgi, Princeton. Time—25.3-5s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Mayer, Yale; Johnson, Princeton, second; Georgi, Princeton, third. Time—58.3-5s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Hinks, Yale; Wagner, Yale, second; Twitchell, Princeton, third. Time—2m. 49.4-5s.

Plunge—Won by Kinnard, Princeton, 7:24; tie for second between Boyce, Yale, and Loeb, Yale, 6:51.

Fancy Dive—Won by Kazanjian, Princeton; Dane, Princeton, second; McHenry, Yale, third.

Relay—Won by Yale (Peterson, Archbold, Hinks, Mayer); Princeton (Georgi, Twitchell, Brandon, Johnson), second. Time—1m. 48s.

BOWMAN GOES TO NEW YORK

TOLEDO, O.—Alvah Bowman, for the last two years a pitcher on the Toledo American Association Baseball Club, will leave Tuesday for the training camp of the New York Americans for a tryout. Bowman has not yet signed a Toledo contract. Bowman was a member of Connie Mack's team prior to coming to Toledo.

L. L. HASKELL MEETS
C. L. MAHER IN CLASS B

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD				
STANDING—CLASS B				
	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
H. S. Horne.....	3	0	32	1,000
L. L. Haskell.....	3	0	33	1,000
W. A. Crocker.....	2	1	18	.466
Clifford Davis.....	1	2	22	.333
C. L. Maher.....	1	2	26	.333
J. I. Cahill.....	1	2	23	.333
G. H. Cavanaugh.....	1	2	46	.333
Charles Vose Jr.....	2	3	15	.000

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

ADRIATIC QUESTION
DEBATED IN ITALYGaetano Salvemini and Carlo
Maravelli Express Views on
Italy's Military Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The fact that Italy's
relations with regard to the Jugo-
Slavs have recently been necessary
ever to the fore and that the necessity
for a settlement is being strongly urged
in a portion of the press makes any
new contribution to the literature of
the subject especially interesting. The
Adriatic question is being widely de-
bated at the present time, and a very
moderate view of Italy's military posi-
tion with regard to this highly con-
troversial subject is put forward by
Gaetano Salvemini and Carlo Mara-
velli in a recent number of the *Unità*.
The article entitled "The Dalmatian
Military Problem" is, in fact, a chap-
ter taken from a book by these writers
on the whole subject of Italo-Jugo-
Slav relations which is shortly to
appear. Gaetano Salvemini is joint
editor of the *Unità*, and a warm ad-
vocate of the need for a friendly settle-
ment of the Italo-Jugo-Slav question.

In this article the writers maintain
that, in order to secure her own safety
and an assured position as a naval
power, the possession of a large por-
tion of the Dalmatian coast is unnec-
essary for Italy, but that her essential
objects might be obtained, given a
friendly understanding with a Jugo-
Slav state occupying the eastern
shore, by the possession of Pola, Val-
ona, and a certain number of the
outer islands off the Dalmatian coast.
It is a mistake, they maintain, to con-
sider that naval supremacy depends
nowadays on the possession of a num-
ber of naval bases rather than on the
power and activity of the fleet. Com-
ing down to the specific question of the
Adriatic, they declare that all the ex-
perts agree that the possession of a
strategic base and of a defensive base
in that sea would assure Italy's posi-
tion. Venice, they maintain, is an
excellent defensive base, and Pola the
strategic center of the Adriatic; while
an authority is quoted to show that
Valona, situated at the point where
the shores of the Adriatic most closely
approach one another, may be re-
garded as a key position.

The fact that in former times Rome
and Venice found it necessary to oc-
cupy Dalmatia in no way proves, they
say, that at the present time and
under modern conditions it is incum-
bent upon Italy to do so.

The lack of harbors on the Italian
coast and the shallow waters near it
are a great drawback from the point
of view of commerce, but an advan-
tage from a military standpoint, as
serving to render enemy landings
more difficult.

There is no need, in all these cir-
cumstances, the writers maintain, to
declare, as some people in Italy do,
that the western shore of the Adriatic
is open to any expeditions which may
set out from Dalmatia, that Pola has
very little strategic value and that
the western shore is defenceless and
incapable of defense, and that only
the acquisition of Dalmatia can make
good these, and other deficiencies.
The war has now lasted for about
three years, and Pola, in spite of its
alleged small strategic value, and the
dominion exercised by the Italo-
Franco-English fleet, has yet been no
negligible factor, but, thanks to
this Italo-Franco-English dominion
Italy's flank has been defended and
Venice has not been abandoned, her
hinterland having remained secure. On
the other hand, without this naval
dominion of the Allies, a fleet could
have entered the Adriatic and bom-
barded both coasts, even if Italy had
been in possession of them both. The
problem of the dominion of the sea
must not be confused with that of
absolute safety, the writers maintain,
as the latter question has, since the
coming of the submarine, become
rather like that of aquaring the circle.

The writers point out that with re-
gard to enemy bombardments from
the sea, the Italian coast is decidedly
vulnerable in various places, more
especially between Termoli and Rimi-
ni, where an important railway line
skirts the coast, yet submarines have
made surprise naval bombardments
more difficult and Austria has shown
a marked prudence in the matter for
some time. If Italy were in possession
of the naval bases of Pola and Valona
she would be in a better position to
keep a watch over her coasts, but the
problem of the safety of the Italian
coast in the mid-Adriatic and of her
communications by sea and railway be-
tween the north and south would still
be unsolved if no other alteration were
made in the conditions which render
Italy liable to surprise bombardments.
Clearly the safety of the mid-Adriatic
would be solved if Italy were in pos-
session of the whole of the Adriatic
coast, but, the writers go on to show,
the vast problem of territorial defense
would then arise, while the possession
of a part of the coast only would not
solve the naval problem, and they
point out the immensity of the naval
and military undertakings which would
accrue to Italy under these conditions
in the event of a future war. When
it is alleged that Italy must seek guar-
antees for her safety on the eastern
coast of the mid-Adriatic, this state-
ment corresponds to the facts. The
eastern shore of the mid-Adriatic, how-
ever, has really three lines of coast—
an outer series of islands, an inner
series of islands and the shore itself.

The necessity guarantees for Italy
lie, the writers maintain, in the outer
islands, and not in the inner lines.
If Italy possessed, in these outer
islands, bases from which she could
keep a watch on the entrances to the
inlets and intercept and attack enemy
forces which were coming out to at-
tack her coasts and shipping, it would
be neither legitimate nor necessary
for her to ask for more. The state
occupying the eastern coast would be
threatened at no vital point by this
Italian occupation because the Italian
bases would only serve to prevent the

vessels of the eastern power from
coming out of the archipelago to
trouble the mid-Adriatic, just as Pola
and Lussino-Cherso would guarantee
Italian safety in the Upper Adriatic,
while all the inner islands, which, to-
gether with the eastern shore, would
remain in the possession of the Slavs,
would constitute an insurmountable
obstacle against any attempt on the
part of the Italians to change from a
defensive to an offensive attitude.

The writers go on to quote Admiral
Thaon de Revel on the subject of the
Adriatic question and declare that,
given Italian possession of Pola, Val-
ona, and certain outer islands in the
Dalmatian archipelago, the problem
stated by the Italian admiral would
have been solved. It would be highly
desirable also that the Italian Gov-
ernment and that of the future Slav
state should not only systematize their
territorial relationships, but should
conclude an alliance which would con-
fine the safety of the Adriatic to the
care of the Italians, while the Slavs
and the Italians shared the task of
defending the line of the Alps, and
Drave, against Germany. In such a
case, Slavia would renounce all arma-
ments upon her coasts while Italy
would concentrate her military safe-
guards at Taranto and Valona. In
this way the Adriatic would become
a sort of neutral sea and Italy would
have no need to fortify her internal
position. The article concludes with
the declaration that it would not be
difficult to conclude an agreement if
the experts of both nations had in-
structions from their respective gov-
ernments to come to an understand-
ing in all good faith.

NOTES ON LABOR
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The vexed
question of the supply of free petrol by
motor companies to taxi drivers has
again come to the fore. The British
Motor Car Company have recently
notified the Licensed Vehicle Workers
Union that as no reply has been re-
ceived from the Home Secretary on
the question of his granting a tariff
of 1s. a mile, which was pressed for
at the end of last year, and on which
terms the company were prepared to
supply free petrol to the drivers, they
are unable to continue to work on the
present tariff and at the same time
supply free petrol. The company,
therefore, announce that unless a de-
cision to grant increased fares is re-
ceived they will be obliged to revert
to their former custom of supplying
motor spirit at a cost of 8d. per gallon
for 20 miles. They conclude by in-
timating that unless the drivers agree
to accept the company's conditions,
the company will have no alternative
but to cease carrying on its business,
as it cannot continue to do so any
longer at a loss.

The National Amalgamated Union of
Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and
Clerks is at present actively engaged
in organizing the drapery trade.
Separate sections for various grades
are being formed to facilitate the dis-
cussion of the special conditions af-
fecting different classes of work, and
a meeting of the staff of a large Lon-
don firm is being held to discuss the
reconstruction proposals of the union
and the Whitley Report. The union
is also taking up with the Ministry of
Food the case of shop assistants who
receive partial board as part of their
remuneration, but who sleep out. As
a general rule these workers have to
get their own breakfast and all meals
during work hours. Under the Food
Controller's rationing scheme they are
classified as members of an institution,
and are debarred from obtaining their
rations outside. Consequently, as the
meals provided by their firms are
often unsatisfactory many assistants
receive insufficient food. The matter
is under the consideration of the Min-
istry of Food, and the shop assistants'
union has requested an interview with
Lord Rhonda to discuss the matter.
A further question connected with the
present difficulties of food distribution
is also being dealt with by the union.
In some instances it is found that al-
though the staff in grocery establish-
ments are engaged as weekly servants,
attempts have been made to deduct
from their wages the hours or days
when the shops have been shut on ac-
count of inability to obtain supplies,
or through stock having rapidly sold
out to queues of waiting people. In
the matter of deductions from wages,
the union is prepared to support its
members in demanding a full week's
wage, as this is the correct legal posi-
tion. A further reason for supporting
the demand, the union feel, is the fact
that in many instances as large stocks
have been disposed of during the days
the shops were open as during the
normal working week, and therefore
the same amount of work has been
done under greater pressure.

Mr. Robert Williams, general secre-
tary of the Transport Workers Fed-
eration, has been nominated Labor
candidate for the Aberavon parliamen-
tary division. The Newcastle Labor
Party intends at the next election to
contest all four seats of the city, and
has selected Mr. Walter Hutton, M. P.,
Councillor David Adams, Councillor
James Smith, and Councillor G. J.
Rowe to stand in the Labor interest.
Mr. Simon Webb, general secretary
of the Hollow-ware and Sheet Metal
Workers, has been adopted as Labor
candidate for the Stourbridge parliamen-
tary division.

The South Metropolitan Gas Com-
pany in London now has three out of
four of its retort houses completely
run by women. The supervisors as well
as the staff are women.

QUEENSLAND AGENT-GENERAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRISBANE, Q.—The Darling Downs
Gazette states that Mr. J. M. Hunter,
the present Minister for Lands, will
succeed Sir Thomas Robinson as
Queensland Agent-General in London.
Mr. Hunter is expected to leave soon
to take over his new duties.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Nathan Matthews of Boston, who has
been summoned to Washington to aid
in the legal bureau of the new De-
partment of Railway Administration of
which John Barton Payne is head, is
a former Mayor of Boston. Indeed he
held the office for four terms, and,
while so employed, became such a
student of urban problems that, when
it came to drafting the new charter
for the city, he was a major factor in
giving it form and improved method.
Subsequently, he was called to serve
on the Finance Commission, which
has general watchful oversight and
advisory power over the fiscal policy
of the Mayor and council; and he
also has lectured on problems of mun-
icipal government before students of
Harvard University in courses on
political science. Mr. Matthews is
a trained lawyer, who, fol-
lowing graduation at Harvard Col-
lege, took studies at the University
of Leipzig, Germany. He is a vigilant
citizen, facile in speech and with his
pen, and informed as to some of the
larger problems of state and federal
as well as urban government.

Frederick F. Moore, one of the editors
of *Asiatic Review*, a magazine of the
war and its termination have called
forth considerable editorial comment,
and also formal action by owners of
the journal, is a well-known journalist
and war correspondent with a much
longer experience in the Far East than
most Americans have had. During the
Spanish-American War he served with
the United States military forces in
the Philippines. In the Russian-Japan-
ese War he added to his record as an
enterprising and serviceable collector
of news and commentator thereon.
He has done journalistic work in the
United States since 1913, and issued
a book dealing with the international
problems of the Far East which is
anti-Japanese in its tenor. Mr. Moore
is a native of Concord, N. H., was edu-
cated in Boston, and spent much of
his youth as a sailor and a wanderer
over the earth.

General Sir William Robertson, G. C.
B., D. S. O., who recently declined the
post of British military representative
at Versailles on the Allied War
Council, has now accepted the com-
mand of the Eastern District in Great
Britain. During the last two years
Sir William has been chief of the Im-
perial General Staff at the War Office
in London, and has been instrumental
in raising the headquarters' staff to a
high degree of excellence. Sir Wil-
liam's career in the army has been
one of exceptional brilliance, he hav-
ing, by the sheer force of his own
ability and character, risen from the
ranks to the highest position in the
army. His soldiering career as an of-
ficer began in India many years ago,
when he became a lieutenant in the
Third Dragoon Guards. He served in
the Miranzai and Black Mountain ex-
pedition, and the following year joined
the intelligence branch at Simla. He
took part in the relief of Chitral, when
he won the D. S. O. From Simla he
passed to London where he became
staff captain in the Intelligence De-
partment of the War Office. He served
with distinction during the Boer War
and was promoted to brevet lieutenant-
colonel. He afterward became the head
of the Intelligence Service at the
War Office in London. At the time of
the outbreak of the present world war,
Sir William Robertson was director of
military training at the War Office.
During the early months of the war he
acted as quartermaster-general in
France, and subsequently succeeded
Sir Archibald Murray as Chief of Staff
in France. He was afterward sum-
moned to London to take over the post
of Chief of the Imperial Staff, to which
post General Sir Henry Wilson, K. C.
B., D. S. O., has now been appointed.

Carl Bismarck Roden, who has been
officially installed as head of the Chi-
cago Public Library, has been assist-
ant librarian since 1909. Prior to
that time he was superintendent of the
cataloguing department, and his
connection with the library dates back
to 1886. He knows the institution
from the ground up, and comes to his
full reward with a record of achieve-



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with a high school education gained
in Chicago, after which he studied law,
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He has written much on technical
phases of library administration, and
has been an important factor in the
Chicago Library Club.

RATIONS FOR HOME FORCES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Derby,
Secretary for War, has sent the fol-
lowing letter to Field Marshal Vis-
count French:

"When the whole nation is being
called upon to reduce its food con-
sumption in the interests of our armies
abroad, you will, I think, agree with
me that the army at home will expect
equally to be asked to make certain
sacrifices of comfort. The burden can-
not be allowed to fall wholly on the
women, children, and civilian workers.
Accordingly the ration of meat, sugar,
and tea has been reduced for all serv-
ing at home other than boys under 19
who are under training to go over-
seas. The reduced ration compares
favorably with the field ration of most
other armies and represents a higher
standard of sustenance than is ob-
tainable by the civil population of the
country, whatever their position or
their work. The reasons which make
reduction imperative are known to all,
and the fate of the war may well de-
pend upon the spirit in which such
reductions are accepted. The grit of
every individual, soldier and civilian,
is now being tested and may be still
further tested during the coming
months. It is now the duty of the
army at home to set the whole nation
an example of determination and of
cheerfulness, and I have no doubt they
will respond to this call in the spirit
in which they have met all other de-
mands for the cause which we all
have at heart."

In his reply Viscount French writes:
"The army at home are, of course,
ready to take their share in the na-
tional sacrifices which are necessary.
I feel sure they will not fail to display
the same spirit which has animated
them since the commencement of the
war."

PURCHASE OF SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The regulation
under the Defense of the Realm Regu-
lations which imposed the necessity
of obtaining the approval of the Ship-
ping Controller to the purchase, di-
rectly or indirectly, of any ship or
vessel, did not specifically apply to the
purchase of shares in companies own-
ing ships or to other methods of ob-
taining control of ships, and the regu-
lation has now been amended by the
following additional provision: A person
shall be deemed to purchase a ship or
vessel if, by means of the purchase of
any shares, stock, or debentures,
or other securities issued by a com-
pany, or by any other means whatso-
ever, he acquires the control of the
ship or vessel, and the expression "the
purchase of any ship or vessel" shall
be construed accordingly. It is pointed
out that the scope of this regulation
as amended extends only to transac-
tions by which the control of a ship
is transferred from one interest to
another. Subject to the above, ordi-
nary dealings in the market in ship-
ping shares are not affected by the
amendment.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

American Indians as Soldiers

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore).—
Although Indian Commissioner Sells
has ruled that Indians living on reser-
vations may enlist in the army and
navy, there will be no separate or-
ganizations for them. No effort will
be made by the War Department to
recruit Indian companies or regiments.
This plan, once tried, was found to be
a failure. The Indian who becomes
a soldier will be subjected to the same
tests of physical fitness as his white
brother, and to the same military
training. If he fights, it will be in the
white man's way. No effort will be
made to find a niche for which In-
dian traditions may seem to fit him.
It is a curious fact, however, that
except for the weapon employed, the
style of warfare now in vogue on the
battle fields of Europe is the outgrowth
of early experience in fighting Indians
in this country. The defeat of Gen-
eral Braddock on the Monongahela
more than a century and a half ago
did much to revolutionize military
tactics and to popularize bullet-proof
shelter for fighting men. It was the
military genius of George Washington
which led him to adapt his method of
fighting to that of his antagonists. The
Indians were brave enough, and will-
ing to sacrifice their lives when neces-
sary, but they could not be made to
see the use of standing in front of a
bullet when there might be a tree
near by. Now, with their trenches and
their bomb-proof dugouts, and par-
ticularly with their camouflage, the
armies in Europe are adjusting the
Indian idea to the circumstances of the
day.

Drafting Idle People

TOLEDO BLADE.—A bill just passed
by the Kentucky State Senate author-
izes the drafting of every idle man
for work on public utilities, the mea-
sure to be effective during the war and
for six months after. The time that
must be put in cannot be less than
three hours a week. The Kentuckians
are groping with an idea that is get-
ting fixed in the minds of the Ameri-
can people. We cannot afford idleness,
to bear with idle people, to support
any man who is not doing some-
thing to forward our share of the
great struggle. This applies as much
to the idle rich as to the hobo and
the town loafer. We could wish that
the Kentucky senators had specified
war work and made the minimum
hours less like a joke. But we can

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perienced staff of
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ing out your Spring
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outlay that will be con-
sistent with the results
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understand what they are getting at.
They may help other states to be
more practical and more drastic, to
turn every idle hand to worthy pro-
duction.

Don't Be Misled

LAKE COUNTY (Ind.) TIMES.—
Some of the Americans now in Europe
are unintentionally hindering our
team work in food-saving by sending
to this country near-facts and inci-
dents which seem to show that the
allied nations are not short of food.
The American visitor in Paris is
often able to get pastries and other
dainties, and the American soldier
writes home about the hospitality of
the French people. Neither of them
understand that the French are putting
their best foot forward to show their
appreciation of Americans, and that
the few frills on Parisian life in the
way of pastry for the Americans count
neither one way nor the other in the
great food problem of France.

If the American visitors and sol-
diers could see how the rank and file
of the French people live they would
write home a very different kind of
story.

NATIONAL SERVICE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—According to an
Order in Council, published in the
London Gazette, the Director-General
of National Service has been empow-
ered to prohibit persons from estab-
lishing any new retail trade or busi-
ness, or any new branch of an exist-
ing retail trade or business without a
license, with a view to making the
best use of all persons able to work in
any industry, occupation or service.
The expression "establishing a new
branch of any existing retail trade or
business" for the purposes of the regu-
lation includes: (1) The opening of a
retail trade or business at premises
not heretofore used by the retailer for
such trade or business; and (2) the
opening of any premises of a line or
department of retail trade or business
not previously carried on by the re-
tailer.

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BIG LIBERTY WHEAT
FIELD IN WYOMING

Company Formed to Plant Eight
Square Miles to Help Allies—
No Profit Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—"The Liberty
Wheat Field," said to be the largest
in the world, is about to be sown in
Wyoming.

Incorporation of the Liberty Wheat
Growers has just been effected here
with the purpose of planting to wheat
5480 acres of unentered government
land in Goshen County near Torrington,
which has been leased and will be
watered from the Ft. Laramie Canal
of the Ft. Laramie-North Platte irriga-
tion project.

It is specifically stated in the arti-
cles of incorporation that the incor-
porators and stockholders of the com-
pany are financing the movement for
the purpose of adding to the world's
wheat supply, that America's obliga-
tion to her allies and her soldiers
abroad may be better fulfilled.

Profit from the field is not expected.
One hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars has already been raised to plant
and harvest the crop, which will
spread out over an area of more than
eight square miles. Ten tractor en-
gines to break the ground are on their
way to the field.

The stockholders of the company
consist of prominent Wyoming officials
and business men. They include Sen-
ator Thomas G. Powers, Torrington,
the Hon. B. F. Yoder, vice-president
Torrington State Bank and Mayor of
Torrington, George Abbott, president
First National Bank, Cheyenne, Charles
Beatty, president Union Trust Com-
pany, Cheyenne, Herman B. Gates,
State Treasurer of Wyoming, William
C. Mentzer, judge first judicial dis-
trict, Cheyenne, and John T. Mc-
Donald, vice-president First National
Bank, Torrington.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

How Small Bear, Wigwagged and the Little Sky Bear Came Down



The Small Bear was in a great hurry. He tramped along through the tall grass so fast that Dingo, the former wild dog, had difficulty in keeping up. "The sun has almost set," said Small Bear. "As soon as the sun goes down, Little Bear comes out."

"What little bear?" asked Dingo. "Little Sky Bear," was the reply. "Is it possible you don't know about the little bear who keeps the North Star?" "Never heard of him," said Dingo. Small Bear stopped in his tracks. "There are two bears in the northern sky," said he solemnly. "Great

Bear and Little Bear. Great Bear is the most widely known, for he is big and easy to see. All men on this side of the earth for thousands of years have known the constellation of the Great Bear. But Little Bear is the more important, because he wears the North Star in his tail. All that Great Bear can do is to point to the North Star, which Little Bear wears in his tail. I expect a visit from Little Bear tonight. Did you ever hear of signaling stars?"

"I never did," said Dingo. "There have been men, astronomers,

they are called, who have thought they might signal the stars; but it has never been done. Tonight I am going to do it. I am going to signal Little Bear to come down. He must be an interesting fellow, for there are so many stories about him. Come; we must hurry. It is growing dark and I want to be on the hilltop, in plain sight, when he appears." Small Bear ran on faster than ever.

When they reached the hilltop, it was quite dark and the stars were popping out on every side. "A fine night to signal the stars," said Dingo's companion, as he produced two flags and,

they were called, who have thought they might signal the stars; but it has never been done. Tonight I am going to do it. I am going to signal Little Bear to come down. He must be an interesting fellow, for there are so many stories about him. Come; we must hurry. It is growing dark and I want to be on the hilltop, in plain sight, when he appears." Small Bear ran on faster than ever.

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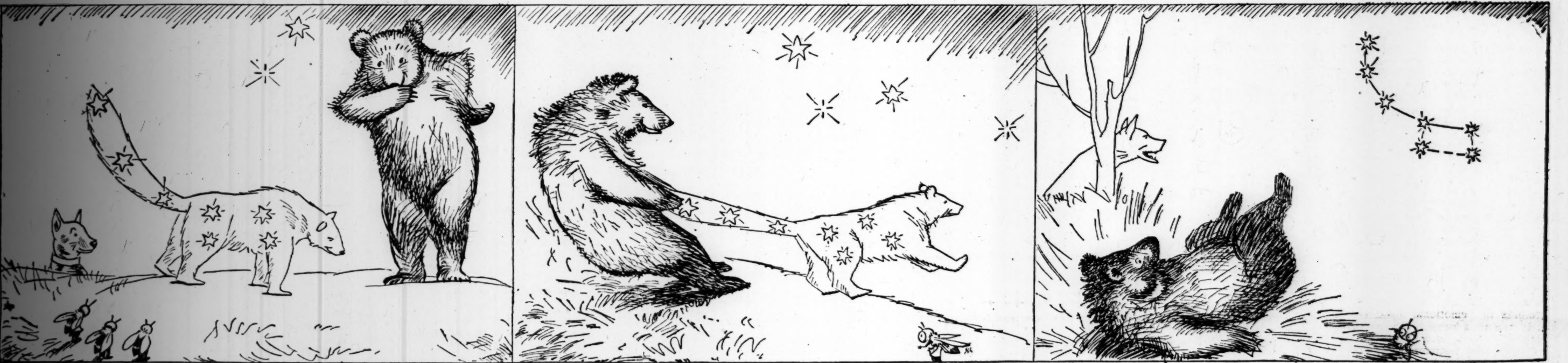
tip of my tail is indeed the North Star, the sailors' star, and as a constellation I was first known to the Phoenicians, who, as you have heard, were great sailors. The Greeks borrowed me from the Phoenicians and learned to guide their ships by the Polar Star, as the Phoenicians did. Indians, in their birch-bark canoes, Vikings in their carved ships, Phoenicians, Arabs of the desert, Mayas of the rock-cut temples of Yucatan, Romans in their oared galleys, ancient Assyrians, worshipping Chinese, to all these men, everywhere, within sight of its rays, for thousands of years, this star has

marked the north. The Pole Star, for all the practical uses of men, is fixed and unchanging and may always be located by means of the two 'pointers,' the two stars which form the side of the Great Dipper farthest from the handle. No matter what position the Dipper is in, these two stars point always at the Pole. As a matter of fact, Polaris, or the Pole Star, is a great sun, with its own orderly movement, but so far away from us that it seems but a twinkling point of light. Of course, there are a great many stories about the Little Bear, as I am

called, and you must get some one to tell them to you."

Small Bear, meanwhile, was looking at Little Bear's tail with growing interest and amusement. "Why," he said firmly, "don't you get rid of it? Then you'll look like a real bear," and laying hold of Little Bear's tail, Small Bear very unwisely tried to pull it off. There was a flash of light and a swift movement. Small Bear was left, kicking, on his back.

Far away in the north, the constellation of the Little Bear hung downward in the sky, the North Star in its tail.



Visiting the Home of the "Little Women"

Margaret was sitting by her auntie in the train, speeding along toward Boston. For twelve years she had lived in a little town in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and this would be her first visit to a large city. For weeks and weeks she had looked forward to going with Auntie, and really knowing Barbara, with whom she had corresponded for two years, ever since Barbara's mother had visited her on Mountain. There was only one thing that made her unhappy; she so dreaded to tell Barbara that she had never read Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women." Margaret knew that Orchard House was but a short distance from Boston, and doubtless Barbara had read the book many times and knew all about the home of Beth and Amy, Meg and Jo. She should have read the book long ago, she knew that. And so now she was wondering what Barbara would think of her. She made up her mind, as she watched the fields and telegraph poles whizzing past the wrong way, that she would tell her the first chance she got, and have it over with.

"Barbara," began her guest, the next morning when they were alone. "I've something to tell you. I have never," she flushed a little and hesitated; it seemed a very serious confession for her to have to make to the little Bostonian, who was two years younger. "You've never what?"

"I've never read 'Little Women.'"

"Well, neither have I; what of it?" Margaret laughed, and the burden of her neglect rolled away.

"And you've never been out to Orchard House?"

"No, we've passed there heaps of times, but we have never been inside. Mother has said that when I read the book, she'd take me there, but not until then. Why, let's read it together."

Barbara's mother and Margaret's aunt grew much interested in the reading, and would sometimes bring their knitting and come in and listen to the story. They had promised that, when the story was finished, they would all go out to Concord and see the home of the Alcott family. And so one lovely autumn afternoon, they drew up before the gate, and Barbara, walking on tiptoe with excitement, and Margaret, very quiet with the solemnity of it all, went up the gravel walk to the house beloved by so many.

They went from room to room, Barbara still on tiptoe much of the time, talking constantly and asking many questions; Margaret keeping close to her auntie, gently touching some of the books of Marmee's, a vase of Meg's, and standing long before the pencil drawings (now covered with glass in order to preserve them) on the wood-work in Amy's room.

"Where is the mirror?" asked Barbara of the sweet-faced young woman, who showed them through.

"What mirror does she mean?" turning to the little girl's mother.

"Why, don't you know?" hastily explained Barbara; "the mirror Jo acted in front of, when she wore a kitchen apron for a train and had a button-hook for a dagger." But the attendant did not remember.

They were especially interested in the dining room, with its blue-gray painted woodwork, and Barbara wondered if the table were really and truly the one on which Amy had placed her cake, the day of the disappointing garden party. But again the attendant did not know.

"Could you tell me," persisted questioning Barbara, "the exact spot where Jo shook Amy till her teeth chattered in her head?"—quoting the recently read story. "You know, the time that Amy burned Jo's little book?" But the attendant was not sure of the exact spot, and her questioner wished to be sure.

When they stood before the fireplace, it was not difficult for them to imagine the scenes with which they had grown familiar in their reading. They could almost hear Amy being corrected when she had said satirical for satirical and label for libel, "as if Papa were a pickle-bottle," as Jo explained.

The afternoon sun made long slanting paths across the garret floor, when they climbed the steep stairs and went up to the little window, Jo's favorite scribbling seat. The attendant had not come up with the children, and so she was saved from Barbara's continued questioning, though that little girl asked Margaret, "Do you suppose the tin kitchen has been saved?" Margaret shook her head; she knew that Barbara referred to the tin kitchen in which Jo had kept her manuscripts.

"Do be quiet, Barby," whispered Margaret, "and maybe Scrabble might come out. He was such a nice rat, you know, and so companionable to Jo."

This silenced Barbara for a minute; then, "It wouldn't really be Scrabble himself after all these years."

"No," returned Margaret, "but it might be another rat, just as nice as Scrabble," but Barbara refused to be quiet on so slight a prospect of reward.

After looking out through the front window on the yard below, as Jo must have done many times, they left the garret, and went down stairs to take a goodby look at the little piano, round which the family used to gather evenings and sing their goodnight songs.

The Name Tennis

There have been theories many regarding the origin of the word "tennis." Perhaps the one most likely to be correct is that the term was derived from the French word, "tenez."

A Little Boy Who Liked Mathematics

There was once a little boy whose name was not Lewis Carroll. He was christened Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, in the parish church of Daresbury, England. A little out-of-the-way village was Daresbury, a name derived from a word meaning oak, and Daresbury was certainly famous for its beautiful oaks.

Little Charles headed the list of young Dodgsons, writes Belle Moses in "Lewis Carroll." Let us hope they got into mischief sometimes. There was plenty of room for it in the big parsonage.

"An island farm 'mid seas of corn, Swayed by the wand'ring breath of morn. The happy spot where I was born," wrote Lewis Carroll many years after, when "Alice in Wonderland" had made him famous.

Glebe farms were very common in England; they consisted of large tracts of land surrounding the parsonage, which the pastor was at liberty to cultivate for his own use, or to lease out to his tenants. In the case of the parsonage at Daresbury, the glebe was comparatively small, and the glebe or farm lands fairly large, we can be sure these boys and girls loved to be out of doors, and little Charles at a very early age began to number some queer companions among his intimate friends. His small hands burrowing in the soft, damp earth, brought up squirming, wriggling things, earthworms, snails and the like. He made pets of them, studying their habits in his "small boy" way, and having long, serious talks with them, lying on the ground beside them as they crawled around him. An ant hill was to him a tiny town, and many a long hour the child must have spent busying himself in their small affairs, settling imaginary disputes, helping the workers, supplying provisions in the way of crumbs, and thus early beginning to understand the ways of the woodland things about which he loved to write in after years.

He did not, like Hiawatha in the legend, "Learn of every bird its language," but he invented a language of his own, in which he dis- coursed wisely to the toads and the snails who had time to listen; he learned to speak this language quite fluently, so that in later years, when eager children clustered about him, and with wide eyes and peals of laughter listened to this nonsense verse, full of the queerest words they ever heard, they could still understand from the very tones of his voice exactly what he meant.

Of course, there were other companions for the Dodgson children—cats and dogs, and horses and cows, and in the village of Warrington, seven miles away, there were chil-

dren to be found of their own size and age, but Daresbury itself was very lonely. A canal ran through the far end of the parish, and here bargemen used to ply to and fro, carrying produce and fodder to the near-by towns.

But at Daresbury itself, life was very monotonous; even the passing of a cart was a great event, and going away was a great adventure. But there was one never-to-be-forgotten occasion when the family went off on a holiday jaunt to Beaumaris. Railroads were then very rare things, so they made the journey in three days by coach, allowing also three days for the return trip.

It was great fun traveling in one of those old-time coaches, with all the luggage strapped behind, and all the bright young faces atop, and four fast-trotting horses dashing over the ground, and a nice long holiday with fine summer weather to look forward to. But, in winter, in those days, traveling was a serious matter; only a favored few could squeeze into the body of the coach; the others still sat atop, muffled to the chin. As the horses went faster and faster, and the wind whistled and one's breath froze on the way. Let us hope the little Dodgsons went in the summer time.

Daresbury must have been a beautiful place, with its pleasant walks, its fine meadows, its deep secluded woods, and best of all, those wonderful oak trees which the boy loved to climb, and under whose shade he would lie by the hour, filling his head with all those quaint fancies, which he has since given to the world. He was a clever little fellow, eager to learn, and from the first his father superintended his education, being himself a scholar of very high order. He had the English idea of sending his eldest son along the path he himself had trod; first to a public school, then to Oxford, and finally into the church, if the boy had any leaning that way.

Education in those days began early, and not by way of the kindergarten; the small boy had scarcely lost his baby lip before he was put to the study of Latin and Greek, and Charles, besides, developed a passion for mathematics. It is told that, when a very small boy, he showed his father a book of logarithms, asking him to explain it, but Mr. Dodgson mildly, though firmly, refused.

"You are too young to understand such a difficult subject," he replied; "a few years later you will enjoy the study—wait a while."

"But," persisted the boy, his mind firmly bent on obtaining information, "please explain." Whether the father complied with his request is not recorded, but we rather believe that

explanations were set aside for the time. Certain it is, they were demanded again and again, for the boy soon developed a wonderful head for figures and signs, a knowledge which grew with the years, as we shall see later.

A Young Booklover

Stardi lives opposite the school and I have been in his home. . . . He is not rich; he cannot buy many books; but he keeps with care his school books and those which his parents give him, and saves all the solid which he gets, and puts them aside and spends them at the bookseller's; in this way he has already got a little library. And, when his father discovered that he had this passion, he bought him a nice walnut bookcase, with a green curtain, and had many volumes bound in the colors he liked the best. When he pulls a little string, the curtain runs back and one can see three rows of books of every color, all placed in good order, shining, with the titles in gold on the books. Books of stories, of travels, of poetry, and some of them are illustrated. He knows how to harmonize the colors and puts the white volumes next to the red, the yellow ones next to the black, and the blue ones next to the white, in a way that they may be seen at a distance and make a nice show, and he amuses himself by changing the combinations. He has made himself a catalogue. He is like a librarian, always around his books, dusting them, turning the leaves, and examining the bindings; you ought to see with what care he opens them with those short fingers, blowing through the pages, and they all seem new. I have worn mine all out. Every new book he buys is a feast for him; he polishes it and puts it in place, taking it and looking at it in every way, and brooding over it like a treasure. He showed me nothing else in an hour's time. . . . From "The Heart of a Boy," by Edmondo de Amicis.

Columbine

I met a little lady,
A stranger here, mayhap,
She wore a gown of green,
She wore a scarlet cap.

Graceful was her figure,
Her manners very fine,
A fairy, airy creature,
Her name was Columbine.

The pasture was her parlor,
Very sweet the views;
The winds from every corner
Brought the latest news.

—Mary F. Butts.

"Heavy With the Dew"

We are more or less familiar, through casual observation, with the varied beauties of the dew. A walk in the country or park, in the early midsummer morning, just after the sun has risen, if possible, will enable you fully to appreciate its charms; especially if the dewfall during the preceding night has been a copious one. Every bit of plant-life and vegetation will sparkle and twinkle in the early sunshine, hung and embellished with millions of glittering jewels. The very smallest grass blade, you will discover, has not been neglected, writes Jean M. Thompson, in "Water Wonders." Even the delicate, gossamer-like spider's web, swung from twig to twig or caught among the grasses, is dew laden, and an object of beauty well worthy of consideration.

Happy indeed are you, if you have enjoyed a stroll in an old-fashioned country flower garden in the early morning. No need to dwell upon its charms, if you have enjoyed that pleasure, for you will long remember the refreshment and peace which came to you with the close companionship of the great pink damask roses, their petals still heavy with the night dew; the tall, sentinel-like lilies, cool and fragrant, their cups filled with dewy nectar, which great blundering bees were eagerly plundering; clean-smelling phlox, waist-high, each velvet cluster moist and bent with its weight of dew. Then the beds of gray-green mignonette; and, best of all, down in an out-of-the-way corner, a tangle of unobtrusive old-fashioned pinks, where you knelt and buried your face for a moment to inhale their spicy fragrance, and found them doubly sweet and satisfying after their drenching dew bath. While the beds of simpler and humbler things, the sage and wormwood, with their silvery leaves heavy with dew, exhaled a pungent, aromatic odor as you brushed them in passing. For the dew had refreshed them and enhanced their dormant spiciness tenfold.

The phenomenon of the dew is simply explained, and well worthy of a short study, as it is really a most important factor in nature's laws. Simply explained, the dew is really an actual deposit of water from the atmosphere upon the surface of the earth, and is formed when the earth is sufficiently cooled during the night by radiation.

Upon a pleasant day, during summer, especially if the sun shines brightly, much aqueous vapor or mist is held suspended in the air, and if the temperature at sunset falls below the dew point, that vapor can no longer be retained in suspension in the air, and falls to the earth. The dew is the vapor of the air. Some-

times it can readily be seen falling in a fine mist, resembling rain. It is the humidity of the air deposited upon all surfaces of the earth with which it comes in contact. When the temperature falls below the dew point, or 32 degrees, the dew then becomes converted into frost, and we have a deposit of hoar frost, instead of the dew. It has been remarked that horizontal and flat surfaces, exposed to the dew, receive a greater deposit than sheltered or oblique surfaces.

Dew has frequently been quoted as "A shower from heaven," but this is not literally correct. True, it appears rather mysteriously from a clear sky, and upon a still, cloudless night covers thickly every blade of grass and plant-life with seeming raindrops, and that frequently where rain clouds rarely appear, and the rain seldom falls. In such climates, where a rainfall is rare, it is certainly a most beneficial and wise provision, for it gathers upon all the herbage and vegetation, in sparkling refreshing profusion; while it avoids instinctively all barren rocky formations and all things which could not be benefited by its grateful cooling moisture. Also, in cold, damp climates, where the air is continually saturated with moisture, and where an additional amount is not required, the gathering clouds and the dampness of the chilly atmosphere prevent a radiation of heat from the earth, and the dew never falls in such climates.

There are three requisites which appear to be essential for the formation of the dew: First, that the air should be moist; second, that the surface upon which it falls shall be cold; and third, that the sky be clear.

Of course, the atmosphere always contains a greater amount of moisture after a rainfall, when the air has been greatly cooled. Evaporation is then continually going on among all objects lying near the surface of the earth. Blades of grass and all plants near the ground gradually cool and assume a lower temperature after sunset; they are preparing for the fall of the dew.

Gibraltar's Monkeys

Many years ago a band of monkeys mysteriously crossed over from Africa and made their home on the rock of Gibraltar. Great care has been taken to protect these apes, who have changed their homes from the highest rocks to the lowest, according to whim. Every one at Gibraltar has been fond of them, even the soldiers against whom the monkeys have been known to throw stones. Now, however, there are few of them remaining, it having been reported several years ago that there were only 20.

**"JUSTICE" AS PLEA
FOR PENAL REFORM****Dr. Edward Howard Griggs
Speaks on Galsworthy's Play
in Course on Drama of Protest**

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — On Saturday morning, Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, as the subject of his fifth lecture in the course of six on the Drama of Protest, he is delivering at Tremont Temple, spoke on Galsworthy's drama "Justice" and its protest against making criminals.

Galsworthy, as Dr. Griggs clearly pointed out, is qualified par excellence to bring home to society the evils of a dangerously obsolete penal system, which that society continues to sanction and rely upon. For, not only does he speak with the ardor and authority of a sincere reformer, but he commands the technical proficiency that has made his drama, for all its dissonant plot and somber ending, amazingly popular with vast audiences who, as a rule, demand nothing of a play except that it be merry and end well.

The enthusiastic response to the playwright's plea for greater humanity, for more intelligence—which in this case is synonymous with love—in dealing with the weaker and more imperfect members of society, is regarded by Dr. Griggs as a hopeful sign. In England, where the play was first produced as recently as February, 1910, its influence is said to have been instrumental in the modification of a custom that confined law-breakers to solitary cells during the months preceding trial.

That the scene of this drama happened to be laid in England instead of in the United States, appears to Dr. Griggs of great advantage in demonstrating the disastrous effects of barbaric and inadequate penal system has on the individual caught in its relentless machinery.

The English, says Dr. Griggs, are a more logical people, less prone to sentimental impulses. In their criminal courts the human aspect of a case is rigidly banished. For a counsel for the defense to introduce this human aspect as a device to sway the decision of the jury, is strictly against the rules, and Galsworthy demonstrates this clearly when he makes his judge rebuke the defending attorney, who in his plea has attempted to paint the overwhelming pressure of temptation and misfortune under which his client succumbed, with the words: "All that is irrelevant, Mr. Frome."

In the English law-courts the stern and baneful host: law is no respecter of persons, is rigidly adhered to. With the American public, as may be observed from many famous trials, this is less the case. Do we believe for a moment, asked Dr. Griggs, that when, as frequently happens, a criminal is acquitted on grounds of "emotional insanity," he is in reality a subject for the insane asylum? We do not. This introducing of medical testimony, this nothing less than farcical discussion of hypothetical questions in the court room, is merely a protest against an inadequate penal system, an interesting and skillful trick of American courts to evade the legal consequences of that very system which the public continues to accept and perpetuate.

The principal character of Galsworthy's play is a young law-officer clerk, naturally weak and of inferior mentality. His devoted and unselfish attachment for an extremely unhappy married woman is at once his virtue and the cause of his entanglement in condemnable circumstances and of his fall. In the case of the unfortunate woman Galsworthy seizes the opportunity to arraign English divorce laws, which consider the brutal treatment she and her children have to endure from a worthless and habitually drunken husband insufficient cause for her release from the marriage bond, and practically demand that the husband kill her for the sake of convincing evidence. In which case, remarked Dr. Griggs, with that grave playfulness with which he guides his audiences over many a harassing passage and enforces his message with more piercing effect than could be obtained by a more monotonous eloquence, she could scarcely hope to benefit by her release.

Palder, the young clerk, whom Galsworthy has purposely shown as weak in character and intellect—one has but to note the utter helplessness with which he first denies, then admits his crime to realize that he is not a born criminal, for which a decided intelligence and virility of some kind are certainly required—forces a check to rescue the woman he loves more than life itself from her distressing environment.

The entire problem of the play, says Dr. Griggs, centers itself in the question: What will society do with him? What society does do is shown in the following acts: It takes a man, not more wicked, possibly, than any other man, who has given way under the strain of perplexing circumstances—a thing, remarked Dr. Griggs, at which those people who, themselves, have never faced a perplexing situation may throw up their hands—and brands that man with the indelible stigma of "falsified" so that hereafter it will be impossible for him to resume his place in society, to earn his bread.

"For," said Dr. Griggs, as if addressing his audience individually, "will you give him that chance to rehabilitate himself? Wait!" he continued, "I am not asking you for an answer to that question, I am not prepared to answer it myself! This, however, is not all that society does to the man who has broken its laws. It places him in demoralizing environment, or in solitary confinement, where all his thoughts will be directed toward revenging himself on a society that, itself, has practiced the 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth' method on him or to perfecting himself in his nefarious business."

In short, it makes a criminal of him. Galsworthy's "Justice," says Dr. Griggs, ranks in greatness neither with Hauptmann's "Weavers," nor Ibsen's "Brand," but nevertheless its message is a powerful one. Love must guide the actions of men in all things, in the dealing with the more imperfect members of society, as well. That means a complete reconstruction of the ancient edifice of our penal law, the efforts of which should be directed not toward retribution, but toward reformation and toward the development of moral character.

Next week Dr. Griggs in his sixth and last lecture will speak on Calderon's "Life Is a Dream," that wonderfully romantic production of Seventeenth Century Spain, as he calls it, with its supreme affirmation of the personal conduct of life and its protest against yielding to fate.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Hot soups and other delectable dishes concocted from inexpensive materials are now presented to the South Bay Union folks and their neighbors where the Liberty Bread Shop was located, at 381 Shawmut Avenue. Being believed to have finished its work in showing the community what good breads and rolls can be made of the flours other than wheat now on the markets, and how to make them, the bread shop has been closed and its place taken by the Food Emergency League Shop, which is carrying on an educational work of its own.

Among the things the shop presents is a beef loaf made from scraps such as usually go to the soap man. The neighbors are learning that, careful as may have been their expenditures on food, there are ways of saving and yet producing attractive results beyond anything they had thought of.

In the four days on which the food kitchen started at the House of Good Will in East Boston, was open last week, the attendance grew from seven to more than 40, crowding the kitchen to its capacity. The kitchen is a dream come true, for the workers at the house have long seen the need of just such a place, though it seemed far from realization. The kitchen will be open on all school days, with a hot lunch at noon served to children for 10 cents, all they can eat of it, and to adults, mostly teachers, in limited quantity, for 15 cents. It is such a lunch as would ordinarily sell for 35 cents at least. It consists of a main dish with a variety of other things, including dessert and cocoa. As the food is eaten some one talks to the children very informally on food conservation.

It is expected that the mothers of the neighborhood will patronize the kitchen for foods to be taken home, the kitchen thus assisting busy mothers, many of whom go out to work, in providing good food for their families, and in food conserving.

Mrs. Lila W. Lane is chairman and treasurer of the committee in charge, and Mrs. Glendower Evans is assistant chairman and manager. Mrs. Paul M. Keene is in charge of the food. The advisory committee is composed of Mrs. Clarence E. C. Cooke, chairman of the East Boston women's committee on food conservation; Miss Isabel F. Hyams, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page, Miss Hilda A. Hedstrom and Mrs. Evelyn B. Coe.

"Dame O'Shaughnessy," a play by Mr. Riley and Miss Abbott, the two head workers at the House of Good Will in East Boston, will be presented this evening by the GG's, a girls' club which gives its annual party tonight.

As a means of bringing the young people of the North End together in a social way, a series of whist parties is being arranged by Social Service House. The first of these will be given at the house this evening.

President W. A. Nelson of Smith College was guest speaker at the luncheon of Smith graduates at Denison House on Thursday. President Nelson was at one time a worker at Denison House. Twenty-three years ago, when President Nelson was studying for his doctor's degree, he devoted his one free evening a week to teaching a class there. He spoke briefly at the luncheon, touching on the privileges and opportunities of a settlement for bringing out and conserving the gifts of the immigrants from other lands.

Two concerts will be given in the near future by the Peoples' Orchestra of the Boston Music School Settlement at the Elizabeth Peabody House. The first will be given Thursday, March 28, and the second in April. These will take the place of the annual Jordan Hall concerts, and will be a means of bringing good orchestra music to many who have not had the opportunity of hearing such music.

**PORTO RICO AS A
RESORT FOR TOURISTS**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—"If you provide hotels and can get the proper steamship service, your tourist trade after the war will be worth more to Porto Rico than your sugar crop," said Royal D. Mead of Honolulu, head of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics of the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association, who sailed on Wednesday after two weeks in Porto Rico. "Your island has many advantages that we do not have in Hawaii, although you lack some of our attractions. Your roads are wonderful, and your mountain scenery is prettier than ours, although our mountains are higher and more impressive. Our tourist business has been completely stopped as a result of the war. Porto Rico is closer to the mainland than Hawaii, and I am sure that some day it will become a wonderful resort."

MUSIC

Bonnet Organ Recital
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — In Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, on Sunday evening, Joseph Bonnet, the French organist, gave a recital, presenting a group of selections by 12 composers who preceded Bach and three pieces by Bach himself.

The selections by the "forerunners," as the program leaflet designated them, were strong, though archaic works, which were composed with a genuine purpose of expression, but with a restricted idea of structural development. They comprised a cantata by Gabrieli, a set of variations by de Cabezón, a ricercare by Palestrina, an echo fantasy by Sweelinck, an elaboration of "Ave maris stella" by Tielouze, a set of variations on "Fortune, My Foe," by Scheidt, a toccata by Frescobaldi, a fugue by Couperin, a Christmas tune by le Bègue, a prelude, fugue and chaconne by Buxtehude, a prelude by Purcell, and a chorale by Pachelbel.

The selections by Bach comprised two works of large ground plan and complete structural outline and one work of a secondary type that survived into the Eighteenth Century, namely: Passacaglia and theme fugatum, which was first in the group; prelude and fugue in G major, which was last; and chorale prelude on "Man, Bemoan Thy Fearful Sin," which was in the half way position.

The program, chosen from the repertoire which the organist used this season in his series of historic recitals in New York and Philadelphia, was clearly intended to be in the highest sense illustrative; and the performance of it was plainly meant to serve but one end—to give listeners an idea of how organ music actually sounded under the hands of the Dutch Sweelinck and his Italian and French contemporaries 300 years ago, and under the hands of the German Bach 200 years ago. Obviously, all notions of modern interpretation, as far as they conflict with ancient ones, were excluded. The Twentieth Century was represented in the occasion only by the instrument on which the music was presented.

Especially important among the documents which were opened out, were the variations by Cabezón and Scheidt; for they show in its first stages the method by which the greatest triumphs in composition have been made. They are a part of the foundation on which most of the larger instrumental forms of recent times, like the sonata and the symphony, stand. Of minor importance, perhaps, architecturally, but of great importance in another way, was the prelude of Purcell, as representing music of emotion rather than music of form, and as foreshadowing Schumann and Debussy.

The organist, stricter in his observance of historic values than musicians, however great their learning, usually are, gave rather severe studies of certain of his pieces. Markworthily he played the toccata of Frescobaldi at a slow pace, which was less necessary in these days of perfected organ mechanism than it was in former times. But here and there he almost conceded something to modern taste. In particular, he took advantage of the quick action of his keyboard in phrasing the melody and the accompanying counterpart of le Bègue's Christmas tune.

The general severity of treatment extended even to Bach. Most organists consider themselves justified in working their Bach interpretations to a climax of tone toward the end, but Mr. Bonnet read the passacaglia and the fugue as they are written, with evenness of pace throughout and with no striking contrast of tone volume between opening and close.

Here, as in the rest of his program, he sought contrasts between the richer sounds of the chancel organ and the whiter sounds of the gallery organ, rather than between light and heavy registrations.

Jascha Heifetz Recital

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Jascha Heifetz, Violinist—Recital at Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 17, 1918. The program: Chaconne, Vivaldi; concerto, E minor, op. 64, Mendelssohn; nocturne in E minor, Chopin; Auerbach's "Nacht und Trübheit"; Brahms' "Johannes"; "On Wings of Song"; Mendelssohn-Hunnicutt; capriccio, Nos. 13 and 20, Paganini; polonaise in A major, Wieniawski.

BOSTON, Mass.—It is, perhaps, too soon after his first appearance upon the concert platform to venture a forecast of the possible lines along which the skill and musicianship of Jascha Heifetz will develop. It is not too soon, however, to say that he is giving promise of great future. His work remains unspooled in the face of the great applause which it is receiving, and provided, further, the artist does not allow his playing to run to extravagances of rhythm.

The selections on Sunday afternoon were from first to last invested with an individuality which extended to the smallest phrases and which kept the notes separate entities, as it were, even in rapid passages. Not that the violinist robs his music of its continuity; but he has a remarkable ability to contrast phrase with phrase, almost note with note; so that, while he is careful to present a piece as a whole, he is also particular to divide and subdivide it, giving his interpretations an analytical quality all their own.

He brought to the Sunday afternoon audience a popular and withal an interesting program, one well calculated to show his peculiar abilities. From the standpoint of technique, he is a thorough master of his art, and on this occasion he played the most difficult passages with ease and simplicity.

Throughout the program, he played with rich tone and brilliant execution. He was always accurately in tune. He performed staccato passages with extraordinary precision.

Of especial interest was his interpretation of the Mendelssohn concerto, in which he found beauties hidden from

many other violinists. He played with a quality of tone that made the work take on new coloring. He phrased the melodies in a style that made the familiar composition take on fresh outline.

**SOME RECENT AIR
ACTIVITIES BY ALLIES**

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (Feb. 11).—Little news beyond the report of artillery activity and raids by either side comes of the ground fighting on the western front. The Italian line has returned to the comparative quiet of winter, after the few days' offensive by the Italians. In the air, however, both sides have been active. In the week ending Feb. 3 the British airmen were particularly successful, as were also the anti-aircraft gunners. The bag was 25 German air machines destroyed and 24 driven down out of control, with a loss of only eight machines to the British. In the 10 days, Jan. 21-31, the French laid claim to 13 enemy machines brought down, and 15 seen to fall in the German lines out of control.

The German report for Feb. 4 claimed 13 machines and two captive balloons in two days. The British account for Feb. 1-3 gives only two missing, and the French do not report losses. The German claim is, of course, for consumption by the German people and neutrals, and their accounts of allied losses are said to be increasingly exaggerated. On Feb. 4 the Italian communiqué reported intense bombing of the enemy's rear line by aircraft, including the railway lines east of the Piave by airships and naval aircraft, with allied loss. The enemy bombarded open towns, including Venice, and a hospital. Greek airmen were active on the Balkan front by report of the same date. British naval aircraft were also busy on Feb. 3 at Houtave, west by north of Bruges. On Feb. 4 the British had another successful day, dropping during the 24 hours 4½ tons of bombs on dumps, various other targets, Cambrai aerodrome and Menin railway station, and firing many thousand rounds by machine gun at enemy troops, with the loss of one British machine and of eight German machines. On the 3d, the French claimed to have brought down 13 German machines. For the 5th, the Italian communiqué claimed 13 enemy machines—five by Italians, eight by British—while airships bombed transport trains. Padua was bombed by the enemy.

An important event was the reply to the sentences of non-servitude passed by the Germans on two British airmen prisoners of war for dropping leaflets, by the British Government, to the effect that unless the British airmen are released and their sentences cancelled within a month punitive measures adequate to meet the case will be taken. A shrewd hint as to reprisals in case of mistreatment of Americans comes from Washington, where it is pointed out that there are plenty of Germans interned in America. It is interesting to note that an Amsterdam report of Feb. 4 states that the Germans assert that American airmen were taking part in the recent raids. Feb. 7 brought news of an important French bombing expedition, carried out on the 5th against Saarbrücken, about 50 miles inside the German frontier, in which 3½ tons of bombs were dropped on the railway junction. Three German machines were brought down without any French loss. On the same date nearly five tons of bombs were dropped on hostile railway stations and sidings and other targets by British airmen and other work carried out. The German planes were more active. The losses reported were: German, nine and a balloon; British, four planes missing. A further 1½ tons of bombs were dropped on the German Cambrai aerodrome without loss to the British.

The German report of the 6th claimed seven enemy aeroplanes and one captive balloon. The Italian report for the same day showed Italian troops attacked with good effect. Five hostile machines were brought down—two by Italians, three by British airmen. The Italian report of the following day showed that the Allies had brought down no less than 56 enemy machines from Jan. 26 to Feb. 6. The British report (France) stated that a ton of bombs had been dropped on various targets, and reconnaissances carried out with a loss of two German and two British machines. The latest British communiqué reports one German machine shot down and successful night bombing, Feb. 9, without loss, while on the 10th reconnaissances were carried out with the loss of one machine each, British and German. During the night of the 10th a successful raid was carried into Germany. "Nearly a ton of bombs were dropped with very good results on the important railway junction and sidings at Courcelles-lès-Metz, southeast of Metz. One of our bombing machines is missing." General Plumer, commanding the British forces, Italy, reported under the same date for the last week: "Fifteen enemy aircraft were shot down, one driven down out of control, and one balloon burnt. We lost one machine."

Hostile artillery is reported as showing increased activity in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road on Saturday, the 9th, and Houthulst forest and southwest of Cambrai on Sunday, the 10th. The French reports show "considerable" and "fairly violent" artillery activity on various parts of their front, viz., Champagne, right bank of the Meuse coast, Aisne, and in the Vosges. This artillery activity, with raids, points to the testing of the allied front with the object of finding the least unfavorable localities for a German offensive. It has been proved by statements of prisoners that seven German divisions have been transferred from the Russian front to the west, thus breaking the terms of the armistice with Russia, and again showing the futility of placing any trust in the pledges of the German Government.

ART

Local Shows
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The annual art exhibition of the Boston Art Club has long been one of the traditional events of the local season. But it has not always matched this quality of permanency by an equally certain quality of interest. To speak more plainly, the shows have not been particularly exciting, and of late years, with the radicals and the Bolsheviks of art trying to climb into the saddle, they have seemed rather dull, in company with the other shows of the standstiller. That is the situation this year in the current exhibition, nor do the dates of past years on a number of the canvases encourage the belief that the committee has been particularly anxious to be up to date.

There are, on the four long walls of the gallery, but two spots of vigorous and attractive color work—an example of Childe Hassam's high-keyed experiments in bright lighting, involving a young lady at a violet-draped window, by a bowl of goldfish, gazing on a lawn of sun-fred green; and Carl Nordell's rich and convincing still life of large bottles of dark glass and a bowl or two of primary hue.

Beyond these one looks in vain for any remarkable work. There is, to be sure, in one corner, a waterfall by Philip Little so vigorously impressionistic that the rocks, trees, and indeed the entire contents of his frame, seem to be tumbling down with the falling stream. Unfortunately, there hangs next to it a beach landscape, by K. M. Bailey, similarly startling in that a high wind seems to be blowing not only the clouds away but the whole landscape as well, cliffs, beach and all. It does not seem a safe corner of the gallery to linger in.

Otherwise among these many conventional portraits, figure studies and landscapes, there is only work that may be called good in a comparative sense.

Mr. Tarbell's Work

The recent unfavorable reception of Edmund C. Tarbell's latest show by the New York critics has given rise to a controversy that is unfortunate, but at the same time illuminative and not without its humorous aspects. The New York criticisms in question expressed a deep disappointment in Mr. Tarbell's work as not coming up to his reputation. The artist's defenders rather inconsistently claim that this criticism shows provincialism in basing its judgment on the fact that Mr. Tarbell comes from Boston and then blandly ask what else could be expected of New York critics. Then, in their zeal to protect the Tarbell reputation, others of his defenders hasten to explain that he is not a Bostonian at all. Thus the artist finds himself disclaimed in New York because they don't like his work, and disclaimed in Boston because they do, and it would seem as if he could not be placed artistically until he is located geographically. The controversial element that has entered into the situation is to be regretted, since Boston has certainly something to contribute to the New York galleries, while Boston

ton artists certainly need the broader judgment and vigorous competition of a metropolitan art center.

Theophile Schneider

It is very likely that were not Theophile Schneider—now exhibiting at the Copley Gallery, Newbury Street—so well known as a merchant, he would receive a greater measure of his meed of praise as a painter. The public mind finds it too convenient to label its acquaintances with a single label—as butcher, baker or candlestick maker—and not to bother about further attributes. As a matter of fact, Mr. Schneider achieves much more than ever so many painters who have given themselves entirely to painting. His subjects are the coast waters of northern New England—great surging seas marching to the assault upon massive, kelp-covered rocks. His greatest virtue is an evident love for his subject that lends a great reality to his work. In actual execution, his strong points are his strength of construction and his perspective. His weakness is a lack of sunshine. Curiously enough, this last is best illustrated by the fact that the vermilion "sold" signs placed on so many of his smaller sketches bring to his color scheme exactly the warmth of coloring they need.

The sale is for the benefit of the French war relief.

Boston Notes

Dodge MacKnight's new exhibition will open at Doll & Richards' Gallery on Wednesday morning. It is said that the artist has a surprise in store for his public.

Mrs. John L. Gardner's art collection will be open to the public, with the usual admission fee, the first three days in April.

TENDER LAUNCHED IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

A PACIFIC PORT.—The United States dredge tender Pit, launched on Saturday, the first of a contract for three vessels built here. The Pit is constructed with two engines that will have 500 horsepower.

**READY RESPONSE TO
PATRIOTIC CENSUS**

**More Than 80,000 Springfield,
Mass. People Express Will-
ingness to Aid Government**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—More than 80,000 residents of this city registered their willingness to loyally abide by the requests of the United States Food and Fuel Administrations, to give financial and other support to the war program of the United States and to steadfastly do their duty as citizens of this country during the war crisis, in the "loyalty census," Sunday. As this is said to be the first entire census of any city in this country for war purposes, the result is being watched with interest.

The tabulators who visited practically every home in the Springfield district, Sunday afternoon, report that in almost every instance the families were willing to give the desired information. Only one case of absolute refusal was reported, and as there was no compulsion and the census entirely voluntary, the result is considered to be a good sign of the whole-hearted support of the war by the local population. The first complete return to be filed was from the Chinese district. The work started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the municipal chimneys, church bells and various steam whistles proclaimed to the people that the first patriotic census had begun.

ORGAN PIECE BY HURÉ

A manuscript composition by Jean Huré, the Parisian organist and composer, will be played for the first time in America at an organ recital, complimentary to New England Conservatory teachers, students and their friends, by Homer Humphrey of the faculty, in Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, March 21. The new composition, a Christmas piece, is played through the courtesy of M. Georges Longy, who secured it from the composer.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IN A NARROW GROOVE

Price Movement Somewhat Irregular and Without Much Significance—Sagging Tendency Develops in Afternoon Trading

There were general small gains in the early quotations of New York stocks today. The market was dull and narrow for yet another time. Sinclair Oil had a rather weak tone again, but Studebaker advanced nearly a point. Canadian Pacific was quoted half a point lower than its closing Saturday noon.

The stock of the Island Oil & Transport Corporation was traded in on the Boston stock exchange for the first time this morning. A number of transactions were recorded at \$5. American Telephone was strong. Booth Fisheries sold ex-dividend of 50 cents. There was decidedly little change in the character of the New York market late in the first half hour.

The remainder of the forenoon session was about as nearly featureless as any session that has been held this year. Sinclair Oil recovered from its early weakness, advancing 2 points from the low before midday. Bethlehem Steel "B" advanced a point. Otherwise fluctuations were within a small fractional range.

On the Boston exchange Boston Elevated opened up 2 points at 46 and rose a point further before midday. West End also moved up. American Telephone, after opening up 1/10 at 101, improved 3/10 and then dropped nearly a point.

A sagging tendency developed in the early afternoon. Before the beginning of the last hour losses of a point or more were recorded by Reading, American Woolen, American Smelting, American Locomotive and Canadian Pacific.

A strong feature of the Boston market was Boston Elevated, which moved up another point, making a gain of four points over Saturday's closing price.

New York total sales, 488,000 shares, \$2,892,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	8 3/4
do effs	8
Big Ledge	14 1/2
Boston & Mont.	65
Butte	100
Calumet	41
Calumet & Jer.	14 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/2
Ches. Min.	118
Cine Arizona	4 1/2
Couder & Co.	21 1/2
Curtiss	23 1/2
Dixie Natl. Cop.	10 1/2
Chenook	4 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	5 1/2
Green Monster	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2
Jerome Verde	4 1/2
Jumbo	14 1/2
Lake Torp. Boat	2 1/2
Nasaga Cop.	3 1/2
Max Munitions	45
McKin	45
Merritt	18
Met. Petrol.	10 1/2
Midwest	10 1/2
Midwest Refg.	10 1/2
New Cornelia	17 1/2
Nixon	1 1/2
Chumley	10 1/2
Feather	16 1/2
Penn. Ky.	5 1/2
Provincial	51
Quincy Ref.	6 1/2
Saginaw Oil	1 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	16 1/2
Smith Motor	2 1/2
Stewart Min.	12 1/2
Success Min.	12 1/2
United Motors	28 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	28 1/2
U S Steam	4 1/2
Victoria	5 1/2
Wright-Martin	7 1/2

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

March 16 Increase	March 16 Decrease
Circulation	\$4,971,000
Loans	\$475,000
Individual deposits	\$400,000
Time deposits	\$125,000
Exchanges	\$1,322,000
Due from banks	\$5,777,000
Cash reserve	\$5,450,000
Reserve excess	\$15,282,000

ZINC ORE SALES LARGE

JOPLIN, Mo.—Large sales of zinc ore have been made at the regular price of \$5 a ton for top grades, but \$2.50 a ton less for lower grades, ranging down to \$4 a ton. Large sales of lead ore have been made at \$5 a ton.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday fair, warmer in interior.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 71° 10 a. m. 40°
12 noon 45°

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	55	New Orleans	58
Buffalo	50	New York	48
Chicago	44	Philadelphia	44
Cleveland	44	Pittsburgh	40
Cincinnati	38	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	44	Portland, Ore.	44
Detroit	44	San Francisco	64
Indianapolis	48	St. Louis	52
Nantucket	38	Washington	50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:02 1/2 hours
Sun rises 5:52 3:23 a. m. 3:54 p. m.
Sun sets 5:54 Moon sets 12:10 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:24 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Ju.	2	2	2
Allis-Chal.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/4
Am Ag Chem.	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am B Sugar	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Can	43 1/2	42	42
Am Car. Fy.	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Cot. Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Int. Corp.	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Linseed	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
*Am Loco	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Loco pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Smelt'g	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Sugar	104	104	104
Am Sugar pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Anaconda	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Asso. Oil	57	57	57
Atchafalaya	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
At Coast Lf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
At Gulf	111 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2
At Gulf pf.	64 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Bald Loc	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Balt & Ohio	56	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Co.	90	90	90
Batopias	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Beth Steel B.	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Brook R T.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Brown Sh. pf.	96	96	96
Burns Term.	64	64	64
Burns Bros.	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Butte Cop. pf.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & Sup.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	69	69	69
Cal Pac Cor.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cal Petrol.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Can Pacific	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
C Leather	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
C Leather pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Cer de Pas	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
CM & St Paul	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
CM & St P pf.	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac	22	22	21 1/2
Chi Rl pf.	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chi Rl pf. pf.	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C G West pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi & NW	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chile Cop.	16	16	16
Chino Cop.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
CCC & St L.	29	29	29
Col Fuel	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Con Can pf.	105	103	103
Con Gas	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Corn Prod.	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	95	95	95
Cruc Steel	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cuban Sug.	31	31	31
Cuban CS pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Deere pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Del & Hud.	110	110	110
Elkhorn	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Erie pf. pf.	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
F M & S pf.	33	33	33
Fisher Body	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Fisher B. pf.	80	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gen Electric	138	136 1/2	136 1/2
Gen Motors	124	121 1/2	121 1/2
G Motors pf.	12	12	12
Granby Min.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
Green Can	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gulf States	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Ill Central	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Inspiration	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int Con Cor.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int C. Cor. pf.	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
In Paper	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Int Paper S.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kan City S.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kelley Tires	45	45	45
Kenne Cop.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lehigh Val.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Loose Wiles	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Louis & N.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Mackay Cos.	74	74	74
Max Motor	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Maxwell pf.	60 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mex Petrol.	94 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Miami	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Midvale St.	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo K & T	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mon Power	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Mon Pow pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Nat Acme	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Blcuit	97	97	97
Nat C & C	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nat Enamel	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Nat Lead	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nevada Con.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY Brake	124	124	124
NY Central	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N C & St L.	16	15	15
N Y N H & H.	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
North Am.	45	45	45
North Pac.	86	84 1/2	84 1/2
O Cities Gas	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ont Silver	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Owens Bot. M.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pan Am pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Penna	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Peoples Gas	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pere Marq	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pere Marq pf.	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Phila Co.	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pierce-Ar.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

DIVIDENDS

The Chalmers Oil Gas Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

The directors of the Pond Creek Coal Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the stock.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock payable April 1.

The Gold & Stock Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1, to stock of record March 30.

The National Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The General Baking Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 15.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20.

The Matheson Alkali Works Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The Texas & Pacific Coal Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 30 to stock of record March 16.

The New York State Railways Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the preferred stock payable April 1 on stock of record March 25.

The Philadelphia Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record April 1.

The directors of the Central Illinois Public Service Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable April 15 on stock of record March 30.

The directors of the Island Creek Coal Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock. This is at the same rate as for the three previous quarters.

The Republic Railway & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable April 15 on stock of record March 30.

The Grand Trunk road of Canada has again passed dividends on its guaranteed and preferred stocks.

The gross revenue of the company last year was about \$10,724,000, an increase of \$905,000. The net revenue decreased \$263,000 in 1917.

The Washburn Wire Company has declared a dividend of \$4 a share, payable March 30 to stock of record March 20. Three months ago the company paid a \$4 dividend, and six months ago \$2 was declared. The usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared for same dates.

NEW PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Tri-State Egg, Poultry and Butter Association, including 22 Memphis produce firms, was formed on Feb. 28, to bring about greater production and better methods of transportation. G. A. Canale was elected president.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 833 bbls 2353 bxs apples, 174 crts pineapples, 2525 bxs oranges, 1905 bxs grapefruit, 625 bags peanuts, 160 bags coconuts, 25,903 bu potatoes, 389 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1008 pkgs, last year 712 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—No wheat flour offered; rye flour in sacks, per bbl, \$15.15; 15.50; barley flour per bbl, in sacks, \$13.25; 14.65; white corn flour, in sacks, per 100 lbs, \$5.50; 6.

Corn—Transit shipment: k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$2.04; 2.05; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.99; 2; k. d. yellow, \$1.94; 1.95; yellow, \$1.79; 1.80.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, \$1.07; 1.08; 38 to 40 lbs, \$1.05; 1.06; 36 to 38 lbs, \$1.04; 1.05; 34 to 36 lbs, \$1.03; 1.04.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$12; cut and ground, \$13.80.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs)—Feeding, \$3.95; 4.05; cracked corn, \$4.05; 4.15; white corn meal, \$5.50; 6; yellow corn meal, \$5.40; 6.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$30; 31; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$25; 26; No. 1 grade, east, \$25; 26; No. 2 grade, east, \$21; 22; No. 3 grade, \$19; 21; stock hay, \$13; 19.

Straw—Rye, \$24; 25; oat, \$14; 16.

Millfeed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$65; cottonseed meal, \$57; oat hulls, \$34; cottonseed feed, \$44.50; barley feed, \$50.50; rye feed, \$53.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs.)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13.75; 14; California small white, \$14.25; 14.50; yellow eye, \$14; 14.25; red kidney, \$14.25; 14.50; Canada peas, \$7.10; 7.50; green peas, \$11; 11.50; lima beans, \$14; 14.75.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, \$1; 1.25 bag; Spanish, \$1.03;

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF
ACTIVE STOCKS

Week's Business on Exchanges of Moderate Volume, and Prices Are Inclined to Sag—Specialties Are Prominent

Except for some strength in a few specialties and the mid-week rise in certain rails, stocks on the New York exchange last week were reactionary on limited trading. In the railroad list, the coalers were favored, Reading and Lehigh Valley reaching new highs for the year. On continued dullness, prices moved along a downward course in Boston. An exception was Calumet & Arizona, which accorded a net advance of 1 1/2, but closed at a sharp decline from the high. American Telephone was steadily liquidated on large sales. United States Smelting and United Fruit also were substantially lower.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 16:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Dec
Allis-Chalmers	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 3/4	1/4
Am Can	43 1/2	40 1/2	41	1/2
Am Car & Fdy	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 3/4	1/4
Am Linsend	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/4
Am Loco	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	1/4
Am Smelting	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 3/4	1/4
Am Sugar	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	1/4
Am Woolen	55 1/2	52 1/2	52 3/4	1/4
Anaconda	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 3/4	1/4
Atchafalpa	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 3/4	1/4
A. G. & W. I.	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	1/4
Bald Loco	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	1/4
Balt & Ohio	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	1/4
Bethlehem	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	1/4
Gen Leather	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	1/4
Gen & Ohio	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	1/4
C. M. & St. P.	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	1/4
Corn Prods	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	1/4
Crucible Steel	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	1/4
Erie 1st pfd	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	1/4
Erie 2nd pfd	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 3/4	1/4
Gen Elec	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	1/4
Gen Motors	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	1/4
Gen Nor pfd	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	1/4
Gen Nor Ore	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	1/4
Inspiration	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	1/4
Inter Nickel	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1/4
Inter Paper	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	1/4
Kennecott	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	1/4
Lehigh Valley	60 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	1/4
Mer Marine	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1/4
Mer Mar pfd	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	1/4
Met Petrol	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	1/4
Miami Copper	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	1/4
Midvale Steel	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	1/4
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	1/4
Nat E & St. P.	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	1/4
N. Y. Central	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1/4
Nor & West	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	1/4
Ohio Cities Gas	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	1/4
Ontario Silver	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4	1/4
Pennsylvania	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	1/4
Pitts Coal	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	1/4
Pitts & W. Va.	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1/4
Ray Cons.	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1/4
Reading	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	1/4
Rep Iron & St.	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	1/4
Sinclair Oil	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	1/4
So Pacific	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	1/4
So Ry	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/4
Standard Oil	123 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	1/4
Texas Co.	153 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2	1/4
Un Pacific	123 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	1/4
U. S. Steel	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	1/4
Westinghouse	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1/4
Willamette	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	1/4
Willamette	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	1/4

INTERNATIONAL
CONCERN'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some rather too optimistic statements of earnings of American International Corporation for its fiscal year to Dec. 31 have appeared within the last few weeks.

The company is likely to show for 1917 a balance for its 490,000 shares of common stock of \$6 a share or perhaps slightly more. Some estimates of profits running from \$15 to \$20 a share have recently appeared.

If American International were to include its undivided earnings it could show much more than \$6 a share. But with so many of its projects still in a development stage and others to which large capital must still be devoted it is obvious that its operating or investment companies can do better with their cash than pay it in dividends into the American International treasury.

One of the early investments of American International was the purchase of the Allied Machinery Corporation. The company owns 90 per cent or 95 per cent of the stock of this machinery company and its various subsidiaries. It is interesting to note that Allied Machinery did in 1917 a total business of \$18,000,000, nearly all of which was export shipments of machinery. This company has recently taken over the foreign distribution of an important machinery manufacturer in the Middle West. This connection should add substantially to its 1918 export sales.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	91 1/2	92 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	92 1/2	93 1/2
Illinois Pipe	180 1/2	181 1/2
Indiana Pipe Line	92 1/2	93 1/2
Midwest Refining	107 1/2	108 1/2
Ohio Oil	329 1/2	330 1/2
Prairie Oil & Gas	472 1/2	473 1/2
Rocky Mtn Oil	275 1/2	276 1/2
Standard Oil (Ind.)	230 1/2	231 1/2
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	230 1/2	231 1/2
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	230 1/2	231 1/2
Union Tank Line	93 1/2	94 1/2

STEAMSHIP CO.
POSITION GOOD

BOSTON, Mass.—As of March 4, the Eastern Steamship concern had outstanding a total of only \$1,644,800 bonds and a mortgage on Union Wharf, Boston, for \$450,000. This means that during the last year the company has reduced its bonded debt by \$7,325,200. In addition it has paid \$50,000 of the Union Wharf mortgage which originally stood at \$500,000. The company has sold five of its larger steamers and nine smaller steamers, lighters and tugs. It has still left 12 large steamers, of which five are under charter to the United States and two to the British Government.

It is estimated by a Boston banker who has made a special study of Eastern Steamship that it is today earning at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year from charters. If the company has a favorable year in 1918, it might earn on all operations as high as \$1,500,000 net, on the assumption that boats on charter were retained by the charterers.

CHICAGO CITY
RAILWAY'S PROFITS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The income account of the Chicago City Railways Company for the year ended Jan. 31 follows:

Under joint operation agreement gross receipts of the Chicago surface lines were \$35,114,633 and net receipts \$12,012,937, compared with \$34,789,636 gross and \$13,046,113 net receipts in the 1917 fiscal year.

Of the year's net receipts, 45 per cent of \$12,012,937 less deductions and 55 per cent of the balance to city of Chicago leaves a net for the company of \$514,516. Figures compare:

	1918	1917
Co's 45%	\$514,516	\$721,089
Add int on inv.	2,623,510	2,558,167
Other inc.	58,358	88,244
Total inc.	3,196,384	3,367,500
Int on bonds	1,695,000	1,617,791
Net for year	1,501,384	1,749,709
% on com.	8.34	9.72

NEW ORLEANS SEES
FOREIGN TRADE GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Rearrangement of America's foreign commerce to gain ships to transport soldiers and supplies to France, as announced at Washington recently, will mean, say New Orleans shipping authorities, an increase in this city's trade with Central and South America. It is planned under the system of licensing imports and exports to turn to the South for more materials and to cut trade with the Orient correspondingly.

REAL ESTATE

A three-story octagon-front brick dwelling, at 26 Cumberland Street, Back Bay, has been sold by Walter R. Mansfield and wife to Mary J. Cavanaugh. The total assessment is \$8000, of which 2243 square feet of land carries \$4000.

Moorfield Storey has sold to Angelo Seletto, the five-story brick house at 50 Green Street, and lot of land containing 1430 square feet. This estate is valued at \$17,500, with \$12,500 of it as the land.

A small property at 19 Billerica Street, consisting of a three-story brick house and 693 square feet of land, and assessed at \$3900, to the Alice R. Sloan estate, of which \$1900 is on the land, has been sold James J. Haines.

Charles S. Walker and wife have purchased a frame dwelling property at 157 Glenway Street, Dorchester, from Florence S. Skinner. There is a land area of 5000 square feet, valued at \$1600 included in the assessed valuation of \$5000.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending March 16, 1918:

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of Mtgs
March 11	65	\$101,504
March 12	65	110,800
March 13	46	64,815
March 14	21	79,845
March 15	47	57,150
March 16	49	138,925
Totals	337	\$552,119
Same week 1917	423	\$1,576,910
Same week 1916	506	1,612,550
Wk end March 9, 1915	116	684,120

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were the steamers Billow with 169,100 pounds of groundfish and Walrus with 235,000; the schooners Hesperus with 42,000 pounds of groundfish, the Sibyl with haddock 200 pounds, cod 200; soles 4500, dabs 500, and redfish 400; schooner Angie Marshall, haddock 16,000, cod 500, soles 500, dabs 500 and redfish 2000. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are: steak cod \$14.75, market cod \$11.11, haddock \$8@11, steak pollock \$8@11.25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Schooner Benjamin Smith arrived this morning with 80,000 pounds of fresh fish and 4000 pounds of halibut. Gill netters brought in 40,000 pounds consisting mostly of codfish. Small boats brought 10,000 pounds of flounders.

COTTON GOODS
DEMAND GREAT

Prices Rise From One Record Level to Another as Buying Sweeps On—Business Larger Than Can Be Cared For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The pressure to secure cotton goods is still very great. Prices are rising from one record high level to another. Manufacturers are offered much more business than they are able or willing to take. Sellers of goods have been in control of the market to an increasing extent for weeks, but they have never been able to command their own prices so absolutely as today.

A few months ago when New Bedford fine cloth mills were finding the demand for their products comparatively dull and looms were standing idle for lack of orders, it was explained that this was the result of war economies which had caused a curtailment in the consumption of high priced and high quality cotton goods. Now there are well founded reports in the markets that a wave of extravagant buying is sweeping over the country, and wage earners are spending their high wages recklessly. Whatever the reason may be, it is a fact that the fine cotton goods mills of this city have more business offered than they can take, and prices of fine yarn goods have risen to unheard-of levels.

The print cloth trade in Fall River pursues its course toward higher and still higher levels. Low count goods of print cloth yarn construction, such as the Government has bought heavily for its army, are commanding from 1.04 to 1.08 cents a pound. Standard print cloths are bringing from 88 to 92 cents a pound. Many constructions of print cloth yarn goods have risen by two to five cents a pound in the last week, although raw cotton prices have remained practically unchanged.

Only the slowness of the manufacturers to accept contracts running far ahead has restricted buying.

The announcement last week that the large mill corporations of Lawrence, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., has posted another advance in price could hardly cause surprise in cotton mill circles in this part of New England. It has been fully expected that the operatives would request another increase when the present wage agreement expires early in June, and the only question with most of the manufacturers has been as to how much this increase would be. It has been rumored that Fall River operatives will ask for 30 per cent. The last time wages were readjusted, in December, they insisted on 15 per cent, the manufacturers refused to grant more than 12 1/2, the matter was left to arbitration, and the arbitrator decided that 12 1/2 per cent was fair. Wages in the cotton mills of New England have already been advanced 57 per cent since the close of 1915, and another 10 per cent on the present scale would put wages up to about 72 per cent over the 1915 schedule.

The government buying officers have finally come to an agreement with the mills as to the price that they will pay for the cloths of which they are to buy a tremendous volume. The new price of 75 1/2 cents a pound, representing an advance of 12 1/2 per cent over that paid last year, gives the print cloth mills a fair profit, but cuts them off from the unusual profits that they are making on the same goods in the civilian trade, where prices are nearly 50 per cent higher. There is a difference of opinion in cloth markets as to whether the new government requirements and the consequent curtailment in civilian production have yet been discounted by the great rise in cloth prices. It seems impossible for the mills to carry out their civilian contracts on the dates specified and at the same time furnish the Government with the goods that it must have.

RECEIVERS ASKED
FOR OIL COMPANIES

Five Large Organizations in California Affected by Application to Be Presented to Federal District Court in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Frank Hall, Special Assistant United States Attorney-General, who is representing the Government in the California oil cases here, will make application to the Federal District Court in Los Angeles today to have receivers appointed for five of the large oil companies operating in the mid-way fields within naval reserve number two. The companies affected are the Associated Standard Union and United Oil companies and the Midway Gas Company, the acreage involved being 2160 acres, and the value of the land estimated at \$25,000,000.

A similar application for receivership in the case of the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, operating large and rich oil areas in Kona County, was granted by the Federal Court in San Francisco a few days ago.

The cases in which receivership is asked affect unpatented lands, the title to which is in contention between the Government and the present operators. The question of title will come up for decision before the General Land Office, and if the claimants are denied title, it is expected that the Government will begin suits to recover the value of vast quantities of oil that have been taken from the land since it was withdrawn from entry by President Taft in 1909.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$40,824,784	\$38,772,574
Balances	9,161,661	4,503,434

The Boston treasury's credit balance today is \$73,890.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixty days sterling bills 4.72 and 90 days at 4.70 1/2; demand sterling 4.75 30, cables 4.76 1/2; franc checks 5.72 1/2, cables 5.71 1/2; lire checks 8.60 1/2, cables 8.58 1/2; Swiss 4.48 1/2, cables 4.47 1/2; 5% 60-day postals 24.55@24.95; Stockholm 32@32 1/2.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead, dull; spot, 7.25@7.60; March, 7.25@7.35. Spelter, dull; East St. Louis spot and March 7.35@7.55.

BIG ECONOMICAL
PROBLEMS AHEAD

How to Get Increased Production When Labor Supply Is Decreasing Is Question of Hour

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Mechanics & Metals National Bank in its monthly circular says, in part:

We are entering the spring of 1918 with certain clearly marked problems in our mind. Continuation of the war and pressure of economic conditions have so changed the course of America's business and financial life that no day passes without impressing upon us the transformation that has come about. All things are being made to contribute to speeding the nation's military machine, and it is satisfactory to observe how the united efforts have enabled noteworthy progress in the direction of a successful prosecution of the war.

Still, problems have come out of this uniting of efforts, and while emphasizing the fact that the supreme business of the nation is war, they also make us appreciate that war, in this age of complex social and economic organization, is something more than a simple military enterprise. By reason of the war all energies have been gradually bent to the nation's need; our whole industrial system has been made subject to the Government's purpose, likewise our transportation, commercial and credit system, our fueling system and our system of food distribution.

The fixing of commodity prices has become more general. Food conservation along national lines has been extended. Railroad and steamship control by the Government is now nearly complete. There is under way the formation of a government-owned corporation to finance the needs of industrial concerns, business enterprises and other classes of borrowers who find it difficult to secure funds.

Government control on so vast a scale as that attempted in the United States could not be expected to move altogether smoothly. One reason is that the control attempted has not been made altogether complete. Controlling the railroads, the Government does not control wages. Controlling the ship industry, the Government does not control conditions of labor. Controlling food supplies, the Government does not control its effective distribution.

All our industrial and transportation needs resolve themselves ultimately into the supply and disposition of labor. Skilled workers are definitely limited in number, and that number is steadily being drawn upon by the various branches of the service. The ordinance, engineering and quarter-master departments, together with the artillery, infantry and navy, are taking hundreds of thousands of men away from productive industry. How to get labor to keep up the pace of production—more, how to increase production with what labor remains—is our greatest present problem.

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IMPROVEMENT IN
WESTERN TRADE

Traffic Congestion Is Clearing Up, and More Confidence Is Shown in General Business—Railroad Tonnage Heavier

CHICAGO, Ill.—The general business situation throughout the West has not changed materially during the past week, except that better weather conditions have helped the railroads clear up a further amount of traffic congestion, which has resulted in a more liberal movement of general merchandise, coal, lumber, grain and other commodities. Business interests, throughout the Central West, appear to be less apprehensive over the uncertainties in connection with the war, and more confidence is being shown in all of the important industrial and business sections.

The fact that the railroads are able to handle the shipping situation more efficiently than during a few weeks past, is proving a stimulus to business activities in nearly all localities. Leading reports of the various western railroads during the past week practically all show improvement, although the recent strained situation still makes the volume of traffic somewhat under that of the corresponding week a year ago, although as compared with recent weeks, the tonnage of the western trunk lines shows steady improvement.

Visiting buyers from the West, Southwest, and the South have been at the leading points of distribution in larger number than for some time past, and purchases in most cases have been of a conservative sort but have covered both immediate and future requirements. The volume of this buying is reported to be larger than at the corresponding time a year ago.

A similar condition is shown in the dry goods trade, both wholesalers and retailers reporting a larger business than at the corresponding time a year ago.

Collections have been satisfactory from all directions. The industrial situation has improved during the last fortnight and earnings of the equipment companies are larger and reflect steadily increasing industrial activity.

DEVELOPMENT
OF GAS TRACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Evidence has been laid before the Gas Traction Committee by manufacturers of flexible gas containers, according to which some 4500 commercial motor vehicles have already been equipped to use coal-gas instead of petrol. Orders for an additional 2500 flexible containers, all for business vehicles, are in hand at the moment for completion during the next few months. The evidence shows that under 4 per cent of the total deliveries to date have been to owners of private motor cars, whilst no further orders in this category are being taken.

Practically the whole of the manufacturing processes are being carried out by woman labor. The estimated saving of petrol, due to the substitution of gas, is already at the rate of approximately 3,000,000 gallons annually.

The Gas Traction Committee, which was appointed with Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., as chairman, at the end of December, is sitting weekly and hopes shortly to issue an interim report. The committee will also have the advantage

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HIGH GRADE MEATS, POULTRY, ETC.
SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
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The EXCLUSIVE SHOP
For Women and Misses
Coats, Dresses, Suits, Millinery, Day
Waists, Underwear.
DREYFUS & CO., 2nd at Broad
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A School for Character Building
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This school affords a thorough academic
training. Young people in all grades
from kindergarten to college entrance
and two years of college work. Small
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trained specialists make much individual
work a valuable feature. Military drill,
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MILITARY ACADEMY
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56th SEMESTER NOW OPEN
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OUTDOOR SCHOOL
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A Home School Located in the North Berkeley
Hills overlooking San Francisco Bay.
This school offers a complete course of study
from Primary Preparatory through High School.
A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be
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An elementary co-educational school. Kinder-
garten to sixth grade. Small classes and
thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing,
modern languages and sewing.
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THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
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SUMMER COURSE JUNE 4TH
Three months' individual instruction. Special
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Precious Stones. Will call at your residence
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WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quote
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Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
COMPLETELY FURNISHED small suites,
\$2.50 and \$10 weekly. WADE, 16 Westland
Ave., Boston, Tel. 5641-B, B.
LEGAL NOTICE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—
In Board of Gas and Electric Light Com-
missioners, Boston, March 13, 1918. On the
petition of Felix Kornfeld Company and others
praying for a reduction in the price of elec-
tricity supplied by the Edison Electric Illumi-
nating Company of Boston.
ORDERED: That a public hearing be given
on the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, at the office of the Board, 603 Ford
Building, at 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on
the petition of Felix Kornfeld Company and others
praying for a reduction in the price of elec-
tricity supplied by the Edison Electric Illumi-
nating Company of Boston.
Attest: ROBERT G. TOLLEY, Clerk.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—
State House, Boston, March 13, 1918. The
Commission on Public Health will give a
hearing to parties interested in House No.
1320, Committee from His Excellency the Gov-
ernor transmitting a communication from the
State Department of Health relative to the
suppression of venereal diseases, and recom-
mending an appropriation for that purpose, at room
No. 302, State House, on Tuesday, March 19,
at 10 o'clock A. M. George F. Hart, Chairman.
Herman R. Cheney, Clerk of the Committee.

THREE WAR PLANTS
BUILDING IN DETROIT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Work is being
rushed by Henry Ford on three great
plants, which will, when completed,
employ 30,000 men, and have involved
an expenditure of \$20,000,000 for con-
struction. The plants include enormous
blast furnaces and shipbuilding and
tractor plants.
The shipbuilding plant, where the
new submarine chasers are to be con-

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Our Standard—"Best Quality Only"
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HOFHEIMER Shoes
New Location for the whole
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style priced.
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Hardware, Cutlery and Paints
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tell your neighbors." Prompt Delivery.
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Let Us Quote You On
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ALL GRADES OF
WHITE PINE, OREGON PINE,
REDWOOD
Valley Lumber Company
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New and Used Furniture, Carpets,
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MATTRESSES last longer, are sweeter and
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Quilted Mattress Pads
Made of two pieces of heavy bleached white
muslin—both sides quilted—with dainty snow
white wedding of the best grade between.
They can be washed easily without losing their
light, fluffy texture of the attractive white-
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and sanitary. They are made in all sizes to fit
any bed or crib.
Look for trade mark in red letters
Excelsior Mattress Pads
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Manufacturers of
CORKS
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WANTED—Wholesale salesman to travel upper
New York State for long established, nationally
advertised, talking machine line, selling through
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York City.
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WANTED—White woman for general house-
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Add. GEO. A. LAKE, 1801 Main St., Dallas, Tex.
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POSITION wanted as companion or superin-
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Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

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WOMEN'S
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A High-Class Specialty Shop cater-
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SPECIALTY SHOP
Exclusive
Women's Wear
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Bell Phone Jvy 5741
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Garments Exclusively
50 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
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JOSEPH MAY & SONS
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Fancy Evening Gowns a Specialty
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
82 and 84 North Broad Street
Pianos, Inner Player Pianos, Victrolas, Victor
Records, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, and
Musical Merchandise of every kind. Factory
experts for tuning and repairs.
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"The Shopping Center of Dallas"
Quality Goods—Perfected Service
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Our Mail Order Department will carefully
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We prepare charges on all orders, except those
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Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of
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Good Merchandise—Regularly Dallas Shirts
Also Collars, Ties, Underwear, Hosiery
Mail Orders Taken
1616 MAIN STREET, DALLAS
"Walk Up Stairs and Save 25.00"
VICTORY & WILSON
SECOND FLOOR CLOTHES
Over Thompson's Cafe—1250 Main Street
Winter Clothes for Men and Boys
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"The Store for the Young Fellow
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

"THIS WAS I"—A COLLECTING METHOD

The Hearn sale is past, but not forgotten. The session held on the second night of the dispersal of this amorphous collection of pictures will have its place—no minor place—in the history of American art. You cannot ignore a landmark even if it be odd.

That landmark is this: America has reached adolescence as an art-producing nation, as a maker of landscape paintings, and is willing, very willing, to back her pride in her adolescence in dollars. Money talks. It has nothing to do with art, but it talks. When "The Wood Gatherers," by George Inness, was displayed upon the red velvet screen of sale, and while the amiable auctioneer was amiably descending on the merits and history of this picture, a voice in the gallery bellowed, "Twenty-five thousand dollars." That was a proud moment for America; the auctioneer's money was split by this bid of \$25,000 for a landscape by an American painter. The bidder wanted that picture badly, but he did not get it. "The Wood Gatherers" went bounding up to \$30,800—a record price for an Inness. But that was not all. There were other record prices, and each was a landscape. Why should America but in to convert the Cinderella of the arts into the proudest of the proud sisters? It is an interesting question, as interesting as why Russia should have fallen into the lap of the under-serving Kaiser. Consider this list of five American landscapes which fetched nearly \$100,000. In Paris or London they would not have realized a quarter of that sum. Similarly a Leader or a David Murray would attain in New York only a quarter of what they would fetch in London. Patriotism has spilled into art. Names have again conquered. In the Hearn sale a fine Henry Moore went for \$325, and a charming Charles Sims for \$275.

"The Wood Gatherers" by George Inness \$30,800
"In the Adirondacks" by Alexander Wyant 21,500
"Landscape" by Ralph A. Blakelock 17,500
"Landscape" by J. P. Murphy 15,000
"Summer Landscape" by Alexander Wyant 10,100

"How do you account for your success?" the Stranger said to an old French picture dealer, a real connoisseur. "Because," he answered, "my father taught me to buy through my eyes, not through my ears."

The public usually buys through its ears. It is hypnotized by names, and the small wealthy picture-buying public of masterpieces is as faithful to its favorite as is the large theatrical public to its veterans who lag superfluous. The names of Inness, Wyant, Blakelock and Murphy have by a turn of the wheel become as potent in the check-book world as the names of Corot, Cazin and Monet a generation or so ago. Some consider Inness a great painter. The Stranger has never been able to enthuse about him. So he was rather pleased when, at the private view of the Hearn collection, he was charmed by an Inness, a delightful landscape called "The First Snow at Cragmoor." There it was, signed George Inness. Peering to find the date he discovered that it was by George Inness Jr.

Why is George Inness so much more popular in the public heart, as well as from the pocket, than Winslow Homer, a far greater painter? The answer would seem to be that Winslow Homer is an original, and George Inness a traditional painter. Homer was elemental, the Walt Whitman of art; Inness was sentimental, the Longfellow of art. The great Anglo-Saxon public, rich or poor, will always prefer the sentimental to the elemental; the man who walks on the highroad of tradition to the man who strikes out on a new path and strides boldly forward. This is, probably, as it should be. The blinkers of conformity save the timid from the disturbance of unconventionality. How upsetting it would be if great merchants like George A. Hearn suddenly developed a passion for Blake and Daumier, Van Gogh and Picasso.

These record landscapes from the Hearn collection are popular because they appeal strongly to the average man. The average and is safe, but not necessarily exciting or stimulating.

Hearn was an omnivorous, a prix fixe collector, who bought what he liked and kept it. That is not the ideal way of forming a collection. The real collector must give himself as well as his money, and he, like the director of a museum, should be judged by what he rejects even more than by what he retains. A collection, like a hand at poker, can only stretch out toward perfection by reason of its discards. As a collector grows in years and taste, the number of his pictures should decrease, until in the end he possesses only the flower of his mind.

There is a collector in New York who is faithfully pursuing the ideal of discards. Without haste, without rest, without sentiment, is his motto in regard to his collection. He lives with it; he adds slowly to it, and he has no hesitation in discarding what his purer taste tells him falls beneath the ever-advancing standard he sets himself. Almost unconsciously at first, now quite consciously, he sees his collection divided into two sections. One part has stood the test of his severer taste; the other has fallen beneath it. This rejected part will not be included in his final representation of himself. There are as many pictures in the one part as in the other. He goes slowly; he waits and ponders; sometimes a picture, or pictures, will pass from the chosen to the discarded, or vice versa; and there are always a few pictures out in the wide world which he is waiting for. This is the right way to collect. A man must give himself and search himself; his collection must grow in

rarity, as he grows in rarity, and, when all is rounded off and complete, he should be able to write over the door—"This was I."

This collector has told the Stranger that when, at night, he stands alone among his chosen pictures, the words that rise to his lips are these: "The solemnity of achievement." They represent the achievement of his choice among American pictures, and being a man of discernment and taste, who loves art, his collection is representative of the finer spirits. A robust taste might beg for the inclusion of others. But why? We all make our private anthology of poetry. This collector has made his private anthology of painting.

It is representative; it includes the artists of vision and delicacy; of it that rare phrase may be used—"beauty touched with strangeness." Over it broods that deep thinking and deeply seeing man, an epic poet in paint, Albert P. Ryder, the Matthew Maris of America. His pictures never come to auction for the simple reason that those who have them hold them. He is a cult. He is worshiped by the few and fit. He goes against all the teaching of the schools, but he reaches his goal. This, with Ryder, is inevitable. Such sincerity, such feeling, bared of all rhetoric, must reach the goal. He, like Winslow Homer, was an old master during his lifetime.

J. H. Twachtman, who has been called the Corot of America, is beautifully represented. But, unlike Corot, Twachtman never repeated himself, never supplied the market. Delicacy and dainty color are his sign marks. His pictures are lyrics. They sing, and the melody lingers. And the word lyric can also be applied to T. W. Dewing. His peaceful, diaphanous figures compose into his exquisite interiors, and when they wander out into glades, their green thoughts in the green shades are fixed on nothing more tangible than the hermit thrush singing on yonder bough.

And Abbott Thayer, he, too, is of this company. Mother and child, mother and children, are his favorite themes, large vibrating pictures in the heroic mold of Sir Joshua—yet intimate. Homer Martin, Childre Haslam, Theodore Robinson, Charles W. Hawthorne, each has his place in this personal collection, brought together through love—an expression of devotion to art.

Of the Hearn collection it may be said, "Here is what I liked." But the words that describe the "This was I" collection are: "Here is what I loved."

THE ETCHER'S ART IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers are always worthy of attention because, apart from their interest as gatherings of attractive works of art, they provide the means by which year by year the general condition of the etcher's art in the British Isles can be judged and the degree of its progress can be justly estimated. Most of the more prominent British etchers are members of the society and it is constantly recruited from the ranks of the younger men who are making a serious study of etching and striving to carry on its best traditions.

Therefore the exhibitions which it organizes have an appreciable historical importance; they show not only what is the state of the art at any particular moment, its aims and accomplishment, but its tendencies as well and its possibilities in the future. They show, too, what the coming men are learning from their predecessors, and what they are likely to add to the record which has been established by the past masters—and on occasions they reveal any falling off there may be in sincerity of effort and in the conscientious pursuit of higher ideals of practice.

A few years ago British etching had, to speak frankly, declined perceptibly both in intention and achievement. It had lost its vigor and its personal purpose, it seemed to be lapsing into a sort of feeble prettiness and to be acquiring an unconvincing triviality, and there were certainly signs that the interest of the public in it as an art with a mission was declining. A few of the ablest etchers still kept up the standard of their work, but the rank and file were mainly uninspired craftsmen who did, with only moderate capacity, things hardly worth doing, and lacked the energy to attempt anything that would make for wholesome development. The outlook, in a word, was not encouraging, and the future seemed to be unpromising.

But, happily, this was only a passing phase, and to it succeeded a period in which there was a marked and satisfying revival of the interest taken in etching both by artists and the public. Things went better at once, finer work was done and the response of collectors to the appeal of the etchers was readily given. The men who were lagging behind were either stimulated to more worthy labor on behalf of their art, or were superseded by artists with higher ideals; and the trivialities which did discredit to the workers and left the public unimpressed were abandoned for something more virile and much more aesthetically significant.

Today we are reaping the harvest of this period; the standard of accomplishment now is high, and the sum total of artistic conviction in the etcher's art is notably great; and, best of all, the younger men who have upon them the responsibility of the future are evidently impressed with a sense of the obligation they owe to their art and have the will to do themselves full credit.

There is evidence of this in the present exhibition of the society. The collection is not memorable because its

interest is confined to a few works of rare importance by etchers of exceptional ability, but rather because its general atmosphere is one of sincere conviction and serious effort. Certainly there are some things in it of special value, the productions of modern masters, but even if these were absent the show would still be one to remember and to welcome as a hopeful and promising display of modern achievement.

REGARD FOR tradition is clearly to be perceived in it, but it is tradition intelligently interpreted and applied with understanding of its bearing upon the work of today; and there is, besides, a large measure of that personal enthusiasm which helps the artist to make the most of his powers and transmit to the public the strength of his own belief. The note throughout is one of revival, of renewed vitality and of recreated confidence in the art of etching as one of the most sensitive and descriptive means of artistic expression.

Among the things in the exhibition which mark the highest attainment of the unquestioned master must assuredly be counted Sir Frank Short's aquatint, "The New Moon," an exquisite realization of a subtle effect of atmospheric tone, exquisite in its luminosity, its delicacy and its breadth of treatment, and masterly in its large distinction of composition and arrangement. Hardly less memorable is his mezzotint of the portrait of "The Right Hon. Arthur Cohen, K. C.," after Mr. J. S. Sargent, a remarkable piece of interpretative engraving in which the character and quality of the original painting are admirably maintained. Very good, too, is the "Jackdaws of Chartres," by Mr. George Marples, with its sensitive rendering of complex detail and its beautiful precision of drawing; and of great interest are the finely imagined "The Sea," and the subtly implied "The Forum," by Mr. W. Walcott.

To the list of etchings which count as particular features of the show must also be added Mr. L. Moffat Ward's "Dorset Shipyard," Mr. L. R. Squirrell's "Bridge on the Stour," Mr. Lee Hankey's "Maternity," Mr. J. R. K. Duff's "Fresh Pasture" and "Homesteads," Mr. A. Hugh Fisher's excellently drawn "Cloister, Winchester College," and the delightfully decorative aquatint, "In a Cornish Harbour," by Mr. Alfred Hartley.

A small group of works by Sir Charles Holroyd, Mr. William Hol, and Mr. Wilfrid Ball, is included in the collection. In this group appears the famous etching by Mr. Hol after Millet's picture, "The Wood Sawyers," one of the most successful translations of a painter's work that any modern engraver has produced; and there are also Sir Charles Holroyd's "Pastoral" and "Yew Tree on Glaramara," and some Venetian notes by Mr. Wilfrid Ball, which represent him well.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The "Vie de Bohème" is a thing of the near past, and the Latin Quarter has lost much of its prestige. Yet at Number 4 rue Joseph Bara, between the Luxembourg Gardens and Montparnasse, in the club rooms of the American Art Association, one can meet every afternoon after 5 o'clock, most of the American artists residing in Paris, who, faithful to bygone traditions, gather to dis-

course upon that all-engrossing subject: art.

Created some 20 years ago, this association, of which Rodman Wana-maker is president, rapidly expanded and before the war it even numbered some hundred members. At the outbreak of hostilities, however, many of the artists returned to the United States, but the 30 or more of their comrades who have remained and whose most ardent desire was to help France in her distress, still gather once a month at the club rooms. These "Thirty" have unconsciously proved the love and sympathy they bore France by devoting themselves to war and relief work with a tireless energy which has won them the admiration and gratitude of their French colleagues and friends, and, whenever the Fraternité des Artistes organized sales for the relief of the many misfortunes caused by the war in the art world of Paris, it was certain that the donations of "les Américains" would be amongst the finest and the most important it would receive.

Nevertheless, whilst serving France with all their talent and might, the members of the A. A. A. found time to pursue their vocation, and the exhibition of the American Art Association was inaugurated recently at the Brunner Gallery, 11 rue Royale, in the very building which already shelters a canteen for American soldiers and sailors. The names of the majority of the members of the association are well known to the visitors of the salons who are happy to recognize the works of their favorite artists at the Gallery of the rue Royale.

Amongst the most interesting works exhibited are four rather brutal but extremely vivid and interesting interpretations of nature which are signed Robert Hosiater. This artist was at the front for several months with a field ambulance, and is now devoting himself to the reeducation of disabled soldiers at the Maison Blanche. Thorndyke, who won the Croix de Guerre with a field ambulance in the Norton section, and who is now in charge of the Service des Rapatriés at Blyan, has fixed his souvenirs of the front in a striking study of a corner of a battle field "somewhere in France."

Cameron Burnside, working with the Red Cross, after having been on night duty at the Buffon Hospital for several months at the beginning of the war, reveals his thorough comprehension of the subtle character of Paris in his sketches of corners of Montmartre under snow, and in some delicate impressions of the quails, the Louvre and Notre-Dame. Leslie Caldwell presents some vigorous studies of different types of poilus where he has no doubt met at the Phare de France—the fine foundation of Miss Winifred Molt, where he works ceaselessly amongst the blind soldiers of France. The studies of Alan Clark, now an ensign in the United States Navy, are of a remarkable delicacy of coloring which contrast strongly with Thompson's vigorous and extremely personal renderings of Brittany and Normandy.

Pitts exhibits some extremely sincere and striking Alpine effects, whilst Morrice, in his Cuban Village, has captured all the subtle charm of a long yellow road bordered by humble little straw huts. Edwin Connell's landscapes, with their browsing cattle and sheep, contain all the peacefulness of Normandy on a warm summer afternoon, and Leonard's sketches of the dunes are imbued with the indescribable charm of the Pas de Calais.



Courtesy Doll & Richards

"The Old Barn," by Dwight C. Sturges

DWIGHT STURGES, AN O. HENRY ETCHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The work of Dwight Sturges has not only already placed him in the front rank of American etchers of the younger school, but it reveals, each successive season, the rather unusual quality of appreciable advance. The show of the artist who merely repeats himself annually is far too frequent. The show of the artist who is steadily mounting, step by step, is distinctly refreshing.

This year finds a bolder and simpler Sturges, who attacks his problems of registration directly, inscribes the essence of his subjects in strong, sure lines and, for his full effect, relies upon touching the imagination of his observer rather than upon any elaborate lineal explanation of all that he would say. It is very easy to compare Sturges to O. Henry. It is that quality known as "human interest" that fires his imagination and sets his fingers flying—a delapidated park bench occupant; a little pawn shop, with cupid behind the counter and misery before it; a glimpse of the familiar red barn of a New England farm—such simple little scenes as these instantly yield to him their wealth of association for the endowment of his need.

To his more familiar subjects the artist has added this year in his show at the Doll & Richards' gallery, several delightful studies of a little girl on a window seat, appealingly natural in pose, interestingly successful in the registration of the lighting. The problem is difficult, for a person directly at a window is at once in full light, in reflected light and in silhouette. By deep biting of the plate Sturges has made sure of the essential. But he has lost or avoided, it in the process, many of the nuances.

MUSEUMS REACHING TO THE EMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Take art to the people and the people will take to art" is the motto of the extension department of the Chicago Art Institute, and this might also be applied to the activities with employed girls among several progressive art museums of the West. The opportunities for social service among the vast army of girls, offices, and factories of our big cities are without limit, and that the art museum, along with other agencies for social betterment, has felt a responsibility here is significant of its wider usefulness to the community.

In this case "taking art to the people" means arousing interest at their place of employment, during their noon hour, and to what extent they "take to art" may be judged by their response in visiting the museum at the time appointed. With many it is this personal touch which paves the way and removes the shyness which many feel in visiting a strange place. The fact that a girl's companions are included in the invitation is a further incentive.

In Indianapolis, the work has been done through the cooperation of the museum with the Y. W. C. A. A special evening is given at the museum for the girls once a month, and this is announced as a regular class in the educational department of the Y. W. C. A. It is also announced in the stores and factories where their work

is carried on. Museum officials have also cooperated with the department stores and factories where educational work is done. Their aim has been first to get the girls to feel at home at the museum and then to guide them to a greater appreciation of art. At first some form of entertainment was given in addition to a talk on the special exhibition of the month, but it was later found that it was not necessary to entice them with anything outside of art.

In Toledo the art museum has been engaged in this work for 15 years and has reached the girls through such channels as the Camera Club and the bird and garden campaigns. They have also organized a Business Girls Club, which meets once a month at the museum. The most interesting thing done here has been the placing of thousands of reproductions of the great masters in the homes of the girls. This year they have organized a class for serious study among office women of executive ability.

In Chicago most of the activities in this direction are being carried on by organizations outside of the Art Institute, but in close cooperation with the institute. The Altrua Club, founded 15 years ago, under the leadership of Mrs. John B. Sherwood, has a collection of photographs which may be borrowed by its members. The Polytechnic Society, a development of the Altrua Club, with an enrollment of 1000 members, has an art study class and a lecture course in which art has a prominent part. Their lectures are given at Fullerton Hall at the Art Institute, one of which is a tour of the galleries of the institute. In the field work done by the industrial civic extension committee of the Woman's City Club art talks have been given in the factories and visits made to the Art Institute on Sunday evenings. Under the educational department of the institute a class is given for both men and women, on Sunday evening. The music, started at the institute through the agency of the Chicago Woman's Club, with Sunday afternoon concerts at low prices, has been an outstanding feature of the museum life.

Aside from the cultural and recreational possibilities in this work, there is a field for helping the girl who uses some form of art in her work. The cooperation of the Metropolitan Museum of New York with the Art in Trades Club suggests the possibilities in this line. Value should not be questioned, if, in some measure, art and beauty are brought into the lives of such workers. In time, this work will bear its fruit in better dress, better home decorations, and the cultivation of new fields of thought.

RYDER, MYSTIC AND ROMANTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A picture-gazer from Mars or No Man's Land, inducted unawares into Gallery 25 of the Metropolitan Museum, where the Albert Pinkham Ryder memorial loan exhibition has just been presented to the public, might ask amazedly: "What great collector, of fabulous resources, scoured the world to find and bring together this group of strange and unsuspected masterpieces?"

Scarcely less astounding is it even to the average everyday New Yorker who thought he had at least a fairly comprehensive knowledge and appreciation of the native painters of his time. For here is the most original, varied, extraordinary, and altogether fascinating modern one-man painter show that has been presented at the museum, or probably anywhere else in this community, within present recollection—recent memories of Whistler, Chase, Homer, Inness and Eakins notwithstanding.

It is not primarily a question of "greatest" painter, Ryder is a solitary, isolated genius, only remotely to be connected with time and place. New England born, he spent the main productive part of a long life buried in the hermit-like seclusion of Greenwich Village, New York City. Like another Vermeer of Delft, he lived intensely in a world of his own imagination, and gave to posterity scarcely more than half a hundred paintings as his life work. Practically all these are assembled in the present showing—an unprecedented circumstance in the case of an artist of Ryder's importance and protracted career.

It is made possible by his peculiar practice of keeping his favorite canvases for years, working over and changing them as desultory moods prompted, loading on the pigment until they were almost like bas-relief modeling, and then loath to let them go out as finished pictures. When they did go out, the transaction was a friendly rather than a commercial one—it was to join the private collection of some appreciative fellow painter, or some discerning critic. Money returns were the very last consideration with Ryder's art, so that he has been but rarely seen in the dealers' galleries, and never in the public sales.

The 48 pictures hung in the present exhibition are lent from 20 different sources, including several famous collections, such as those of Charles L. Freer and Lady van Horne. Two of the choicest of these are "The Curfew Hour" and the oft-copied "Tollers of the Sea" belong to the Metropolitan Museum. Elsewhere in the Museum, left hanging undisturbed in their respective classified groups, are to be found two more highly interesting Ryders—"The Smugglers' Cove," among the Whistlers in Gallery 20, in fitting and congenial company; and "The Bridge," in the Hearn collection.

In this latter salon, by the way, we have an excellent opportunity to compare Ryder, close by with his American peers and contemporaries. The result is, that he takes his place as

a tonal stylist—supposing it to be necessary for definition's sake to "place" him somehow—with Fuller, Blake-lock, and Inness (see the latter's "Evening at Medfield," on an adjacent wall).

The most striking peculiarity of Ryder's technique is that he had none. He cared nothing for drawing, except in a rudimentary way for pattern or silhouette. Mass, tonality and lighting are his principal means of expression. Nothing is allowed to interfere with these. His boats, to a naively minded critic, are child-like pleasantries. The one in a certain moonlight marine has a straight-line gunwale on her far side, because the normal curve would have encroached on the space the artist wanted for his glistening moon-path over the waves. Such a boat would capsize at a ripple—but what does that matter, so long as the delicate balance of the whole composition be not disturbed! Such is true poetic license—something which a poet like Ryder may use ad lib, but which would not be allowable for an instant with an uninspired literalist who had nothing but technique.

The lighting in Ryder's pictures of thoughtful and literary fancy, such as the "Temple of the Mind," and the Shakespearean illustrations (for illustrations they are, in the highest sense of the word), is as unreal as Rembrandt's and as thrilling. Glimmering twilights, moon radiance, or the haunted darkness of "Macbeth and the Witches," through which one feels rather than sees—

"Forms that no man can discover,
For the dew that drip all over

envelop all the pictures, real and imaginary, except those like the "Forest of Arden," to which belongs a sort of golden afternoon languor, the poet's "light that never was on sea or land," since we must once again have recourse to Wordsworth's lingering line.

And this constantly recurring necessity of poetical quotation brings up a remarkable idiosyncrasy which Ryder possessed in common with Turner—the habit of writing quaint original passages of verse to accompany certain pictures. Thus, to his "Joan of Arc," a little gem of half-voiced loveliness, we find affixed such complementary lines as:

Ah, gentle maid, and can it be
Thou wilt do more than chivalrie?
Who knows what God knows?
His hand he never shows,
Yet miracles with less are wrought,
Even with a thought.

In the grand apocalyptic manner, Ryder's masterpiece probably is the "Jonah," owned by Col. C. E. S. Wood. It figures forth the prophet engulfed in a mighty surging sea, like that in "The Slave Ship," with the black bulk of the whale looming vaguely on the one hand, and the awe-stricken faces of the guilty crew aboard the ship visioned as in a flash of lightning on the other. "Flying Dutchman" and "Siegfried and the Rhine Maidens" are Wagnerian opera inspirations, both wildly romantic. "The Sentimental Journey," "Pegasus," "Harvest Moon," and the "Countess" from a tale of Chaucer's, afford some indication of the range of a creative mind as sensitive to unseen influences as a wind-harp. Beneath the misty painted lyric of "Dancing Dryads" is inscribed the couplet:

In the morning ashen-hued
Come nymphs dancing from the wood,

for which you may search all the anthologies in vain. And finally, we must by no means leave out of account what is perhaps the only straight-away picture—morality that Ryder ever painted—the weird and curious "Race Track," with a skeleton jockey riding a phantom steed around a deserted course by the light of the midnight moon.

The memorial exhibition at the Metropolitan offers a unique opportunity—fair warning! as Mr. Kirby would interject—for this assemblage can scarcely be possible a second time. Moreover, there will never be just such another uncontrolled and unspooled genius of harmonious incoherence as Albert Pinkham Ryder.

MIGNARD PAINTING FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A painting of Queen Anne of Austria presenting her son, Louis XIV, to the Court of France, said to be by Nicholas Mignard, court painter for Louis XIV, has been discovered in the collection of art works which have hung on the walls of the Mayor's parlor for many years, by Alexander Alaux and his daughter, local artists, who are cleaning and retouching the pictures for the city. Mr. Alaux states that the painting undoubtedly is an original, and is of great value. It was painted, he says, in 1667.

The painting was presented to the city about 35 years ago by Mrs. Sarah Dorsey, friend of Jefferson Davis, and former owner of Beauvoir, Miss. famed as the Confederate President's home. Various art critics of the city estimated the painting's money value at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Terror by Night"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DARKNESS is always associated in the human mind with fear, and especially with that form of fear with which mortal man finds it most difficult to cope, namely, the fear of the unknown, the nameless suspense of waiting. And it is just when face to face with such a terror, perhaps, that mortal man feels most his helplessness.

It is just here where Christian Science steps in and settles the problem. There is only one safeguard against and only one remedy for that kind of fear as for all fear, and that is that consciousness of its nothingness, that consciousness of an over-riding, all-encompassing protection such as renders fear impossible. "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." And yet mortal man has, through all the centuries, sought to conquer fear, or safeguard himself against its effects, in any way but this way. Mortal man was ever a swashbuckler, and so he has laid hold upon pride and hate and anger; has appealed to sentiment, to history, to drink and to drugs, to anything except God to tide him over his fears. And, when he has appealed to God, it has been, surely, but to a mortal magnified, to a god of battles, who was angry and appeased again, who afflicted and repented, who imposed sickness, sin and disease, wars and disasters upon his people, and was only moved to save them by forms and ceremonies, by the giving of alms, or the saying of prayers.

Can it be wondered at if the man in the trenches, standing, hour after hour, on the fire step, or carrying his human sense of life in his hands, looking out over the desolation of no man's land, can it be wondered if such a man turns away from all this, rebellious and sick at heart? To such a man Christian Science comes with a strange and peculiar blessing, for it does an unexpected thing. It agrees with him. In the words of its Founder and Discoverer, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, on page 134 of her book, Science and Health, the textbook of Christian

Science, it says, "Man-made doctrines are waning. They have not waxed strong in times of trouble." But it does not leave him there. It goes on to show him that God, as revealed in Christian Science, is not a God after this fashion, but is a real and practical help in trouble and does not merely promise to be. It asks this man, just there, where he stands, with no preparation and no ceremony, to realize this safety, and it shows him the way.

First and last, Christian Science is practical. Sentiment, religious eloquence of the accepted order, the emotional appeal find no place in it. It depends not at all on "excellency of speech," and is capable of sustaining any and every demand, that is made upon it. No demand is too simple or too gigantic. What then is Christian Science? In a word it is that understanding of all things which was possessed by Jesus the Christ, and it would, surely, be difficult to find anything more practical than this understanding. The man who could get his taxes out of a fish's mouth, heal crowds of men and women and feed them with no other power than his understanding of God, Principle, was at any rate practical. Then what was and what is this understanding? for Jesus himself declared that any one might have it. In simple English, it is the consciousness, the understanding, which recognizes that inasmuch as neither sight, hearing, touch, taste nor smell can, in any way, apprehend the real facts of existence, Life, for instance, Truth, for instance, Love, for instance, health, harmony, peace, goodness, joy, everything that goes to make up life, that, therefore, they cannot be real; but that they must be in fact what Christian Science declares them to be, blind guides, without any real existence.

To this, one is inclined to retort: "No, but it is real enough. I can feel it, and see it. What about this trouble? Is not this real enough? Is not that delusion real enough?" and so forth. Yes, they are real enough,

to mortal sense, but it is just this that Christian Science is teaching mankind, namely, to divide between the testimony of the material senses and the facts of Spirit. From the point of view of actuality, they are not true, and the least understanding of the truth as taught in Christian Science will prove this statement. Christian Science rests on demonstration.

No matter how terrible the dream, when one awakes, one sees that it was only a dream, and so to the man who turns to Christian Science, turns to the truth that good, harmony, safety are ever present and ever realizable, even the nightmare of the battle field, whether it be an actual experience or only a dreaded piece of imagery for those he loves, fades from any view that matters, and he sees it all, "only with [his] eyes." He becomes conscious of safety, conscious of a great banishment of fear, conscious of unlimited confidence and unlimited power to help others, conscious, in a word, strange as it may seem, of happiness and peace.

"The spiritual demand," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 385 of Science and Health, "quelling the material, supplies energy and endurance surpassing all other aids, and forestalls the penalty which our beliefs would attach to our best deeds." And, again, lower down on the same page, she writes: "Constant toil, deprivations, exposures, and all untoward conditions, if without sin, can be experienced without suffering." It is a great promise, and Christian Science keeps it.

There is no necessity to fear. Why? Because fear is not real. There is no fear, for fear is but a belief in a power apart from God, and there is no such power. God, good, is all the power, all the presence there is, and there is no place found for fear. When this is understood, if it be only so much as a glimpse, just the same peace comes over the human sense as descended on the lake of Galilee, two thousand years ago, when Jesus, knowing the unreality of storm and tempest, bade them cease, and they ceased.

Browning at Asolo

This is the loggia Browning loved. High on the flank of the friendly town: These are the hills that his keen eye roved. The green like a cataract leaping down. To the plain that his pen gave new renown. . . .

See! yonder's his Venice—the valiant spire. Highest one of the perfect three. Guarding the others: the palace choir. The temple flashing with opal fire—Bubble and foam of the sunlit sea.

Listen a moment—how oft did he!—To the bells from Fontana's distant tower. Leading the evening in—ah, me! Here breathes the whole of Italy. As one rose breathes with the breath of the bower. . . .

—Robert Underwood Johnson.

The lover of the moral picturesque may sometimes find what he seeks in a character which is, nevertheless, of too negative a description to be seized upon and represented to the imagination by word-painting. As an instance I remember an old man who carries on a little trade of gingerbread and apples at the depot of one of our railroads. While awaiting the departure of the cars, my observation, fitting to and fro among the livelier characteristics of the scene, has often settled insensibly upon this almost featureless object. Thus, unconsciously to myself and unsuspected by him, I have studied the old apple-dealer until he has become a naturalized citizen of my inner world. How little would he

Recollections of Tennyson

"I have seen a little—not as much as I should like to have seen—of the great poets of my time: men, most of them, making their fame in a generation earlier than my own." Sir Frederick Wedmore writes in "Memories." "I will begin with Tennyson, whom, if I remember rightly, I met twice only—but I met him in close quarters. It was the season, roughly speaking, thirty years ago, when he came up to London and took a house in Eaton Square; the date—interesting for another reason—was that of the publication of his great ballad of 'The Revenge' in the Nineteenth Century. And I heard him read that poem. That was the first time I met him. It was at a dinner at Stopford Brooke's; and I remember that I never felt more crushed by the mere presence of any human creature than I did, at first, in his company—he seemed to me such an extraordinary force, that had molded so much of English literature, and English thought—it was like being in contact with the elements.

Notwithstanding his reputation for a behavior severe and distant, Tennyson was, as a matter of fact, extremely kind, simple and pleasant, as far as my personal experience is concerned. He came into the Brookers' drawing-room in his morning jacket; uttering an apology for being, as he said, in 'working clothes.' His son Hallam—the present Tennyson—was with him.

Among the guests—and they were few—were the Walter Cranes. There had been some difficulty. Stopford Brooke told me, in getting Tennyson to come. The constitutional indolence, of which he was himself well aware, asserted itself continually. "After dinner, the writer continues, 'he read us several of his poems. I have seen rather disparaging accounts of his manner of reading; but for my own part I consider it was not only perfectly individual—his own, and therefore interesting—but that it gave an extraordinary weight, meaning, and music to the poetry he had created. He read, or, if the word is more acceptable, he chanted to us, a Lincolnshire dialect-poem—not the best known, and quite the kind of thing the ordinary reciter spoils—and a pathetic poem."

"Those two poems Tennyson read, and, as I said, the ballad of 'The Revenge,' which had just been written; and I remember it is not recorded in the life of his father, by the present Lord Tennyson, how much the Laureate hesitated, at that time, to publish that poem;—he had a deep sense of his responsibility, and there was something almost touching in the way that he appealed to us as to whether the publication might not inflame public feeling. Every one in the room thought we could not be deprived—nobody wished to be deprived—of the

Greatness Appeals to the Future

But why should you keep your head over your shoulder? . . . Suppose you should contradict yourself? . . . There will be an agreement in whatever variety of actions, so they be each honest and natural in their hour. For if one will, the actions will be harmonious, however unlike they seem. These varieties are lost sight at a little distance, at a little height of thought. One tendency unites them all. The voyage of the best ship is a zigzag line of a hundred tacks. See the line from a sufficient distance, and it straightens itself to the average tendency. Your genuine action will explain itself and will explain your other genuine actions. Your conformity explains nothing. Act singly, and what you have already done singly will justify you now. Greatness appeals to the future. If I can be firm enough today to do right, and scorn eyes, I must have done so much right before as to defend me now.—Emerson.

Gulf-Weed

A weary weed, tossed to and fro,
Dreadfully drenched in the ocean's brine.
Soaring high and sinking low,
Lashed along without will of mine;
Sport of the spume of the raging sea;
Flung on the foam, afar and anear,
Mark my manifold mystery—
Growth and grace in their place appear.
I bear round berries, gray and red,
Rootless and rover though I be;
My spangled leaves, when nicely spread,
Arboresce as a trunkless tree;
Corals curious tuft me o'er.
White and hard in apt array;
Mid the wild waves' rude uproar
Gracefully grow I, night and day. . . .
—Cornelius G. Penner.

Nelson's Famous Signal

Mr. W. J. Gordon, in his "Flags of the World," gives the following account of Nelson's famous signal: "The fleet was advancing slowly in the light wind and within about a mile and a half of the enemy when the idea occurred to Nelson of giving a general signal of encouragement. He was walking with Captain Blackwood on the poop of the Victory when he said, 'I'll now amuse the fleet with a signal,' and asked him if he did not think there was one yet wanting. Blackwood answered that he thought the whole of the fleet seemed clearly to understand what they were about and to vie with each other, which should first get nearest to the Victory or the Royal Sovereign. Nelson, however, thought otherwise, and going up to his flag-lieutenant said, 'Mr. Pasco, I wish to say to the fleet, 'England confides that every man will do his duty'; you must be quick, for I have one more to make, which is for close action.' To this Pasco replied, 'If your lordship will permit me to substitute expects for confides, the signal will soon be completed, because the word expects is in the vocabulary and confides must be spelled.' That will do, Pasco; make it directly,' said Nelson quickly—with seeming satisfaction," wrote Pasco in his letter, which is the authority for this. . . . Such was the best known signal in history; and when the Victory moved to Portsmouth, never to leave it again, these colors, in the order given, were hoisted rainbow fashion over her laurel-crowned mast every Trafalgar Day."

He Sits on a Bench in the Dépôt-Room

Imagine—poor, neglected, friendless, unappreciated and with little that demands appreciation—that the mental eye of an utter stranger has so often reverted to his figure! Many a noble form, many a beautiful face, has flitted before me and vanished like a shadow; it is a strange witchcraft whereby this faded and featureless old apple-dealer has gained a settlement in my memory. He is a small man with gray hair and gray stubble beard, and is invariably clad in a shabby surcoat of snuff-colored closely buttoned and half concealing a pair of gray pantaloons, the whole dress, though clean and entire, being evidently flimsy with much wear. . . .

He sits on a bench in the dépôt-

room, and before him, on the floor, are deposited two baskets of a capacity to contain his whole stock in trade. Across, from one basket to the other, extends a board on which are displayed a plate of cakes and gingerbread, some russet and red-cheeked apples and a box containing variegated sticks of candy, together with that delectable condiment known by children as Gibraltar rock, neatly done up in white paper. There are likewise a half-peck measure of cracked walnuts and two or three tin half-pints or gills filled with the nut-kernels, ready for purchasers. Such are the small commodities with which our old friend comes daily before the world, ministering to its petty needs and little freaks of appetite. . . .

A slight observer would speak of the old man's quietude, but on closer scrutiny you discover that there is a continual unrest within him. . . . Though he never exhibits any violent action, and indeed, might appear to be sitting quite still, yet you perceive, when his minute peculiarities begin to be detected, that he is always making some little movement or other. He looks anxiously at his plate of cakes or pyramid of apples, and slightly alters their arrangement, with an evident idea that a great deal depends on their being disposed exactly thus and so. Then for a moment he gazes out of the window; then he shivers quietly and folds his arms across his breast, as if to draw himself closer within him.

Now he turns again to his merchandise of cakes, apples and candy, and discovers that this cake or that apple or yonder stick of red-and-white candy has somehow got out of its proper position. And is there not one of those small tin measures? Again the whole arrangement appears to be settled to his mind, but in the course of a minute or two there will assuredly be something to set right. . . .

Occasionally one of the passengers, to while away a tedious interval, approaches the old man, inspects the articles upon his board, and even peers curiously into the two baskets. Another, striding to and fro along the room, throws a look at the apples and gingerbread at every turn. A third, it may be, of a more sensitive and delicate texture of being, glances



© Newman, and Brown & Dawson

Among the Bazaars, Delhi, India

Pass on into the old "dariba," so famous in the days of the Mughals, down picturesque, old-fashioned little streets, crowded with a motley assembly, jostling one another in the narrow ways. Do not be deterred by the unattractive, almost squalid appearance of the shops. Enter a few and you will find arrayed before you a wealth of silver ornaments and ivory carvings. There are no tables of chairs, but there is a clean white sheet spread over the mats on the floor, and a profusion of cushions and pillows, and round the walls is a picturesque dado of hand-painted cloth, oriental in design and bizarre in execution. The silver and ivory work which is perfected in these dark little dens cannot be rivaled anywhere. In these same streets you hear the musical

rhythm of the beating out of gold and silver foil for the confectioners, which is done by men beating in unison on marble slabs. Farther on are the shops full of the little white, or gold-embroidered caps so much worn in this city, piled tier above tier, from those of plain cotton for the poor man, to those of the most elaborate designs in gold embroidery, suitable for royalty. Again you come to the jewelers, with their shop-fronts replete with rings and bracelets and earrings and nose rings, and anklets and pendants, gold, silver, precious stones. . . . In the Chandni Chowk itself are to be seen the embroidery shops, where the patient and deft fingers of Eastern workmen have prepared some of the finest robes of European royalty with all the charm of design and minute-

ness of detail of the Orient.—T. L. Pennell (Things Seen in Northern India).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1918

EDITORIALS

"His Muhammadan Majesty"

LORD ROBERT CECIL, speaking a week ago on the subject of Germany's schemes for dominion in the East, laid bare the change which had been wrought in them by the progress of the war. Simultaneously, this paper was able to obtain access to documents which not only confirm in every way Lord Robert's statements, but which even amplify them very considerably. The simple fact is that Germany is beginning to be seized with forebodings on the subject of the Hamburg-Baghdad Railway. The Wilhelmstrasse, in short, already reads the writing on the wall. With the Baghdad terminal and the Tigris-Euphrates delta in the hands of the British, with a growing certainty that Constantinople will become a free port, with the knowledge that Belgrade will be restored to bitterly hostile Serbia, the Wilhelmstrasse is in search of an alternative road to Asia and the Persian Gulf. The old road, as everybody knows, ran through Vienna and Budapest to Belgrade, and then by way of Sofia and Constantinople into Asia Minor, and down the Tigris to Baghdad. The new road will be very much less direct, and will not traverse nearly so fruitful a country. It would pass, presumably, by Breslau and Cracow to Odessa, and from thence along the north instead of to the south of the Black Sea, to Rostof. From there the effort would be made to follow the line to Tiflis, and so to Tabriz and the Persian Gulf; or else from Rostof to the north again of the Caspian Sea, by way of Astrakhan, through Turkestan, and thence east to Merv or Bokhara, and to the Afghan frontier.

It will be seen from this what a tremendous undertaking the new idea embraces. It is true it is entirely nebulous and in the country of tomorrow, but it is really founded on a greater danger to humanity than perhaps even the Baghdad railway itself. It is estimated that there are some twenty-seven millions of Turcomans and such people, whom Germany calculates upon welding into the new system. Into the bargain of this there are the enormous possibilities of a campaign of intrigue aimed at the Muhammadan subjects of the British Empire, and equally untold possibilities of the same description in Africa. The Muhammadan remains today a soldier. Though vastly outnumbered by the Hindus of India, he is nevertheless the fighting element in the Peninsula. And though his military instincts have been firmly held down under the British raj, it would not be altogether impossible to appeal to his religious fanaticism and his love of fighting by promises of an empire, under the Green Flag, stretching from Stambul to Burma, and from the Caspian to the Victoria Nyanza.

Something of this nature, it is manifest Germany already has in view. She has instituted, in Constantinople, a school for the education of Muhammadans, not only from Turkey and Persia, but from India and Afghanistan, as well as from Turkestan, Khiva, and Bokhara. The studies of these students are not, however, entirely devoted to Oriental classics. The chief subject of the curriculum is a Muhammadan empire under the protectorate of Berlin. The Muhammadan princes of India, the Amirs of Afghanistan, the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, the Emirs of north and central Africa, and the innumerable Turcoman chiefs of the Caspian hinterland, are to be inspired with hopes of a resuscitation of the empire of the Kalifs in Stambul on a scale greater than any dreamed of by Suleiman or Bajazet. If such schemes could be brought to maturity, England would witness in India a wave of tidal revolt compared with which the great Mutiny would be dwarfed to the size of a trickling stream, whilst France and Italy would find their African possessions fired from end to end.

That this is no fanciful dream is made clear from the fact that Germany approved of the hoisting of the Green Flag and the proclamation of the Jihad in the early days of the present war. Then the Muhammadans were taught to believe that the Kaiser had accepted the religion of the Prophet. The Turkish papers described him as His Muhammadan Majesty, and the Turkish Ulemas offered prayers for him in the mosques as Hadji Wilhelm. Much, it is true, has happened since that day. The Amir of Afghanistan sent the German emissaries a packing. One British general marched up the Tigris and occupied Baghdad, another British general crossed the Sinai peninsula and entered Jerusalem, whilst the Arabian Kalifs proclaimed the Holy Places an independent Arabian state. These things did not make for the success of the Hadji legend, but hope, as Mr. Pope so truly says, springs eternal in the human breast, and so the Wilhelmstrasse, with as utter an indifference to what may happen on the Ganges or the Nile, as to what did happen at Samsun or in Armenia, seeing the Cilician Gates shutting in its face, throws its gambler's throw for the possession of the Gate of Herat.

One thing Germany is aiming at in all this, a thing which she has aimed at in all her Asiatic schemes, and that is the supply of an untold quantity of cannon-fodder of the best material. For years Germany has envied Russia the possession of the "hordes." It is true that everything not German is a horde, but the "hordes" of Russia, by reason of their very numbers, were a constant source of envy to indignant German efficiency. What Russia did not do with the hordes, Germany is prepared to do. Asia Minor and Persia would have given her hordes, and so would the proposed great Central African, Atlantic to Indian Ocean, Empire. The British, however, have closed down the Central African Empire, and have quietly pocketed the great German colonies on the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. These same British have also closed down the Baghdad Railway and its Syrian branch, and so Germany seeks, not only the mineral and other resources of Central Asia, but the hordes. The wealth, indeed, is important, but the wealth without the hordes could never spell world dominion.

Other countries have possessed hordes, but they have

never used them. The United Kingdom rules over 315,000,000 of people in the Indian Empire alone, but the United Kingdom has entirely wasted its opportunities. It has built roads and waterworks, railways and factories, when it might have been building strategic railways and fortresses, arsenals and barracks. As a result it possesses an army which is little more than a great police system. Germany would never have acted like this. Germany, as General Smuts has pointed out, would have built up great mercenary forces like the legions of Rome, which were fed on battle and paid with plunder. That was how Germany did fight the East African War. Germany remembers Tamerlane and realizes what Tamerlane might have done if he had only possessed German efficiency.

The Uneven Tax Burden

It is becoming increasingly evident that the United States income and excess profits tax laws will have to be amended, if the Government is to continue to meet its heavy expenditures on account of the war. The burden is not equitably distributed. The so-called middle classes, under the existing laws, not only have to pay the largest proportional cost, but it is to them mainly that the Government looks as purchasers of the Liberty bonds. That they came loyally to the support of the Government in the two campaigns undertaken for raising the money needed for the war is well known. It is hoped that they will do so in the next Liberty Loan drive. If they do not, it will not be on account of their unwillingness, but because of their inability. Wages and salaries have not kept pace with the increasing cost of living, and the average man on salary has already invested his savings, or a considerable part of them, in Liberty bonds. The new income tax which he is called upon to pay is all out of proportion to that of his more prosperous neighbor, and, after having been forced to reduce his living expenses, he is not in a position to bear so large a portion of the war burden as that now placed upon him.

There has been some investment in Liberty bonds by corporations, but the purchase of bonds on their part has been in no wise commensurate with the enormous earnings which many of them have been piling up, largely because of the war. Much of the money which they have thus been able to accumulate has been turned back into their business as working capital with which to make more money, or used in paying debts, or in making extensions of plant. In a word, they have been waxing rich on war profits. Prices of their products have been uniformly high, and this has helped to increase the cost of living for every one. Many corporations, which before the war were barely able to make ends meet, and some which were on the verge of receivership, report earnings for last year of from 40 to 80 per cent, after making allowances for their excess profits taxes and liberal deductions for depreciation and other charges. These enormous profits are not the exception, but the rule, with those companies engaged in war work.

The Excess Profits Tax Law provides for a sort of sliding-scale tax, and when it was framed it was probably deemed sufficient to meet the demands. Certainly no one dreamed that concerns engaged in war work would be able to pile up the tremendous earnings that have since been reported by them. Now, there is no good reason why any individual or corporation should make money out of the war. The Government would be justified in taking the entire excess profits of every concern, and anyone raising a complaint against such action could not be considered wholly patriotic. The United Kingdom takes about 80 per cent of the excess profits of corporations. This percentage is much greater than that obtained in the United States in any case. It does not work a hardship, because the excess profits would not have been made but for the war.

Although strenuous opposition might be raised by concerns engaged in war work if the United States Government were to require them to contribute more largely to its expenditures, the time is evidently coming when they will have to give up a greater proportion of their earnings. There is no other source from which the money needed can come in anything like sufficient amounts. The public in general, however, including the corporations, believes in fair play, and the justice of evening up the war burden will doubtless eventually be recognized by all.

More Medical Interference

BECAUSE the introduction of bills in the interest of the medical profession at each recurring session of the Massachusetts Legislature has become customary and, therefore, expected, is no reason why it should be regarded with complacency, or viewed with indifference, by that large element of the population which has no confidence in materia medica. Particularly is it desirable that no leeway or leverage shall be granted, by default, to those in and out of public place, who are tireless in their evident efforts to obtain a permanent grip on the thought of the young people of the Commonwealth.

Manifestly, if children can be habituated to regular physical examination, to the constant observance of medically-prescribed hygienic laws, and to the use of drugs, and at the same time be filled with fear lest any of the dreadful things they are told about and warned against may come to them, through neglect of any arbitrarily-established health rule, physicians will be relieved of the necessity of cultivating obedience among adults.

At the present time, so the public of Massachusetts is informed, the State Board of Health is "preparing to inaugurate a vigorous campaign in behalf of legislation looking toward the improvement of health conditions, particularly in the schools." Particularly in the schools, of course. The schools offer, seemingly, the most available and profitable field for medical activity. Thus there is now a proposal to provide for the medical treatment, at public expense, of children in the public schools. Under the jurisdiction of such a measure the eyes, noses, throats, teeth, and feet of the pupils would be subject to the constant attention of some medical person. Then there is

a proposal for a law to promote the practice of school hygiene and the health and welfare of school children; there are, also, proposals for legislation making more stringent existing obnoxious vaccination laws, and a measure providing for the appointment by the Board of Education of a director to have supervision of physical education in the public schools.

In addition to all these, there is before the present Legislature a bill which provides that a school physician and a school nurse shall be appointed in each city and town throughout the State. A physician is already provided for by law, but now a nurse is to be added, and a city or town may make it two physicians and two nurses or more, if, or when, deemed necessary, or advisable, or, perhaps, politic; and this thing, presumably, might go on until the schools should cease to be educational institutions with medical attendants, and become hospitals with teaching attendants.

There is much in the last mentioned bill about the necessity of inspection, standards for the teaching of hygiene, supervision, and so on, but all these are merely side issues. The principal purpose of the measure is identical with the principal purpose of all measures of the character referred to, that is, the fastening of materia medica on the schools, public and private. The private schools may be left to safeguard themselves, if they feel so inclined, but the welfare of the public schools has peculiar concern for the people who maintain them as adjuncts of the highest importance to their democratic institutions.

The public schools of the United States were never conceived, were not established, and are not supported for medical experimentation, or treatment, but purely for educational purposes. They were not intended to afford a field for medical research, medical inspection, or medical convenience, and further attempts to pervert their legitimate use by legislation should be vigorously opposed by all who have the best interests of public education at heart.

Turkestan and the Turcoman

IT WOULD be a strange inversion of history if the once familiar cry of "Russia at the gates of Herat!" should be reversed and "Germany" be substituted for "Russia." For years this menace was the bugaboo of British statesmen defending India against Russian aggression, and disappeared only as the Entente became an active alliance, in 1914. Herat, the key to India, is of course an Afghan town today, but its proximity to Russian Turkestan, and its situation on the direct route to the Khyber Pass through Kabul, long constituted a real danger to the British Empire. When Russia steadily organized Turkestan, with a view to striking at the matchless Indian Empire, the buffer state of subsidized Afghanistan was Britain's best answer.

Russian Turkestan proper, to be precise, consists of a number of amalgamated territories, with a population of over 6,000,000, and of the separate protectorates of Khiva, Bokhara, and Transcaspiya, which are governed as khanates. There is, of course, a Chinese and a Russian Turkestan, but China has only an interest here as the region in which the "terrible Turk" made his first bow to the world. In those remote days he was Mongol pure and simple, but the Wanderlust seized him and, leaving his native mountains, he moved westward to the deserts and plains of which the Turkestan cities of Tashkend, Bokhara, and Samarkand, of rug and carpet fame, are the heart. One has only to read Professor Vambéry to realize the remarkable evolutionary processes which took place among the primitive racial stocks on this "roof of the world," which was the ancient Bactria, familiar to childhood through the hairy Bactrian camel of the zoos, then the Greek Scythia, and lastly the Roman Tartary. There the migrating Turk found himself in the company of Chinese-Mongols and Tatars, who, like himself, stayed for a few centuries, and departed for further western wanderings. All left their cultural or savage impress, as the case might be. The Turk was the last master of the land, and thus gave to it the name which survives today. But he managed to slough off much of his Mongolianism, so that, by the time he had reached his second home in Anatolia, he was ready for that dilution with the finer Circassian strain which was to give the world the European Turkish type of the Bosphorus! The residue of him and his brother Mongol in Turkestan became that modern ethnological curiosity, the Turcoman!

The Turcomans of today share the plains, deserts, and cities with other races like the Kirghizes, the Sarts, the Usbeks, and the Kiptchaks. They are almost all Muhammadans, and, if Russian rule here has had one good effect more than another, it is to be found in the end which it has put to old-time feuds and the nomadic instincts of the people. They are adopting the communal life of village groups, although they judge their wealth by herds and droves of camels, sheep, and horses, while life on the farms is still more or less primitive. The camel still draws the plow and the wagon, but the Russian has taught the Turcomans the advantages of systematic irrigation in conquering the vast arid wastes; and above all he has stimulated the cultivation of cotton and created for the natives steady markets by means of the Great Central Asia railway. That wonderful two-thousand-mile-long line taps the principal cities and extends on the one hand to the Caspian Sea and on the other to Moscow by Orenburg, while it connects with the great Siberian railway system. Today it supports an enormous freight traffic of cotton and other produce, and strict protection is accorded the local producers and growers. Commercial travelers from every other country are excluded, and the Russians, before the war, saw to it that every Englishman who crossed the Caspian was subjected to a relentless espionage, under the fixed belief that he was obsessed with an insatiable curiosity to know what was going on in Russian Turkestan.

The Turcoman, in dress, is, to say the least, a gaudy person, and his rough, shaggy shako of sheep-wool gives him a formidable aspect. He wears white cotton trousers; his feet are thrust into boots with toes upturned in the Chinese fashion; his shirt of gay colors is worn under a tunic of bright cotton reaching to his knees; while over

this is a long garment like an old-fashioned quilted dressing gown of brilliant hues. Except in one province, drink is not allowed, taxation is all but nominal, and, when all has been said and done, the Russian and his railroad through Turkestan and the khanates has been a great and potent unifier and pacificator.

Samarkand and Tashkend are but the ruins of their former greatness. The former was the capital city of that Napoleon of the Fourteenth Century, Tamerlane, or Timour, the simple shepherd boy who rose to be one of the greatest masters of his military calling the world has known. He ruled an empire extending from the Danube to the Ganges, and, for practically a quarter of a century, he was virtual master of a large section of the known world. He was dragged up as an urchin of the desert, but he grasped the crowns of seven-and-twenty kingdoms. He lived in a vast silken tent, but surrounded himself with the learned and the great from every quarter of the globe.

Notes and Comments

A WISCONSIN miller who has been manufacturing a commodity bearing the brand "Ueber Alles Pure Rye Flour," and decorating his bags and parcels with the double eagle and iron cross of Germany, has been ordered by the United States Department of Justice to discontinue the practice. When the Berliner Post hears of this it will doubtless be more than ever convinced that Kultur cannot thrive in a democracy, even though the soil may have been industriously turned by exchange professorships, and liberally irrigated with beer.

THE boasted cheap London "taxi" is apparently to be an institution of the past, and the man who could hail by whistle a "taxi," get to his office for, say, ninepence, as extinct as the dodo. For the cab service, after being gradually depleted of drivers, restricted in its petrol supplies, and almost reduced to the vanishing point, has at last been compelled to succumb to the universal bane, "the high cost of living." A "bob a mile" is likely to be the rule for the future, and the public must grin and bear it, or see the taxi service go out of existence altogether for the duration of the war. But the dwindling London taxi service will still remain the cheapest in Anglo-Saxon cabdom.

UNITED STATES JUDGE ANDERSON, slightly digressing, a few days ago, from some observations on the Gary (Ind.) election cases, thus expressed himself with regard to another matter of public interest: "We shall never have clean politics until we have prohibition. Prohibition that is enforced. If I had been told ten years ago that I would be for prohibition I would have doubted the sanity of my informant. Now I am for it. As between saloon control and prohibition, give me prohibition." The bench is now strongly arrayed on the right side, and, for that matter, in a certain sense, so is the bar.

THE famous tapestry depicting the conquest of England by William of Normandy bids fair to have many rivals as a record of military customs and costumes. This motive, to chronicle the times, is, in a certain measure, behind a new movement in England for the revival of tapestry weaving after the war. It is proposed to hang panels of tapestry in churches, universities, public schools, and other buildings as memorials to the soldiers and sailors who answered the call to arms. These tapestries will depict in detail the stirring incidents of the great war, and at the same time help to preserve for future generations much interesting data concerning Twentieth Century uniforms, equipment, aeroplanes, and so on. Many artists and craftsmen will no doubt be glad to take up the work, and a widespread appeal may soon be made to students of literature, the drama, music, architecture, painting, and sculpture, to cooperate. Only the finest designs and most perfect weaving are contemplated.

ON A purely partisan basis, the Wilson administration has a very small majority in the House. This majority is large enough to control the situation in ordinary circumstances, but not large enough to be safe in case the independent element on the Democratic side should succeed in enlisting Republican support. The margin, at all events, is not one to be content with, and Representative Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, who succeeds Representative Frank E. Doremus, of Michigan, as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, will be expected, in the campaign of next fall, to enlarge it. His ability to do this will depend not a little on the war record of his party. It would not surprise observers of the political outlook if administration control of the next Congress should depend on the record of the Shipping Board.

REPUBLICANS in Congress may be trusted to give their support to the Administration just as long as the Administration prosecutes the war with vigor. The new chairman of the Republican National Committee, after a thorough canvass of the situation, is able to make an unqualified announcement to this effect. But if the Administration fails in the all-important matter of providing ships for troops and supplies, it is not to be expected that the Republican party will hesitate to use this fact in the autumn campaign to its own advantage. Evidently, the Administration realizes the danger involved in further delay of shipbuilding.

THE good and worthy example set by King George and the British Royal Family in the matter of self-denial, since the outbreak of war, has often been remarked upon. His Majesty's decision, for instance, to banish intoxicating liquors of all kinds from the Royal households early in the war is well known, and now comes an interesting announcement from Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Household, at Buckingham Palace, on the food question. "It may surprise some to know," says Sir Derek, "that, quite often, the Royal larder has been found to be empty of such commodities as butter, tea, and margarine, and it has been found necessary to go without. I should not be surprised if some of the servants have actually stood in margarine queues."